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No. 99

House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. TAKANO).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC.,

June 9, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MARK TAKANO to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Holy God, we humble ourselves and pray to You, yielding our wills to Yours, and giving ourselves over to Your authority. We pray that You would be merciful in Your discipline.

Search our hearts and melt all hardness that You find therein. Liberate us from the bonds of hostility that prevent us from living lives of love and compassion.

Inspire us also to humble ourselves and to unite in prayer as a nation. Search the soul of our society and speak into the pain and suffering. Hold us accountable to the countless ways we are inclined to stray from Your will.

Then silence the voices within and among us which vie for power and strive to eliminate cooperation. Remind us of Your desire for mutual and respectful dialogue and of our responsibility to respect those with whom You have called us to serve.

Call us not to listen for our own counsel but to heed Your own. Call us out when we hasten to judge the differences of opinion, rather than work

for the common good. And call us from our intransigence into Your transcendent presence that we would experience Your grace and be transformed by Your spirit.

May we serve the people—Your people—with kindness and wisdom this day.

In Your divine name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(a) of House Resolution 188, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain up to five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN

(Mr. CICILLINE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support reinstating the assault weapons ban.

The AR-15 has become the weapon of choice for shooters looking to kill as many people as possible in as little time as possible. Researchers estimate

that if we still had a Federal assault weapons ban we would see 70 percent fewer mass shooting deaths.

The number of mass shootings has skyrocketed since the original assault weapons ban expired in 2004. These weapons have been used in the deadliest shootings in our history from Sandy Hook to Parkland to Uvalde. They are weapons of war that have no place in our community.

This is the amount of damage which is done by one bullet fired by an AR-15 as it enters the body. That is the bullet. That is the size of the damage. The bodies of kids in Uvalde were riddled so badly with wounds that their parents had to use DNA tests to identify their own children. One family identified their child by their shoes—their shoes.

These weapons don't just kill. They slaughter, and they decimate. They are designed for death and maximum destruction. They have no place in our schools or in our streets or anywhere in our communities.

We know that the original assault weapons ban worked. We have to reinstate it before more innocent lives are lost.

REMEMBERING WORLD WAR II VETERANS

(Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, this week we mark the 78th anniversary of the D-day landing in northern France.

Three years ago, I had the honor of visiting the Normandy coastline to see the Utah and Omaha beaches, to see the memorial where the 2nd Ranger Battalion made their heroic stand, and to see the graves of the men who did not come home and who are now buried in the French countryside.

Those who fought in Normandy and across France on the road to victory in

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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Europe came from all walks of life. Those individuals were bound by a common goal: to stand for freedom and to liberate the oppressed. They were part of our Nation's Greatest Generation. And now as they grow older and move on to their eternal salvation, we must continue to remember their courage and to remember their sacrifice.

Their legacy of service and bravery is at the heart of what makes the United States the greatest nation on Earth.

GUN SAFETY LEGISLATION

(Mr. AUCHINCLOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the common-sense gun safety legislation my colleagues and I have introduced this week. The horrific shootings in Buffalo and Uvalde are a painful reminder that action to stop gun violence is long overdue and that Republicans' decades of stonewalling is an intentional decision to allow Americans, including children, to continue to be slaughtered.

In particular, the GOP and its gun policy puppet master, the NRA, is obsessed with assault weapons. As a marine, I ate, trained, patrolled, and slept with an assault weapon for 4 years. These are weapons of war designed to kill humans. There is no constitutional defense for civilian ownership of assault weapons even under the District of Columbia v. Heller interpretation of the Second Amendment, and there is certainly no rational explanation for why a mentally disturbed young man should be able to purchase a weapon of war along with high-capacity magazines with no questions asked.

The GOP needs to stand up to the NRA and its dangerous and juvenile obsession with assault weapons. Otherwise, this slaughter will continue.

REMEMBERING JAMES "JIMMY" GUY BURKE, JR.

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in memory of Jimmy Guy Burke, Jr., a loving father and husband, servant, leader, and veteran from the great State of Georgia.

Jimmy was born in Savannah in 1935 and grew up in Tybee Island where he lived and served throughout his life. He was devoted to his family and community and showed pride in being a true Irish Savannahian.

His Irish heritage was very close to his heart, as shown by him serving as a member of the St. Patrick's Day Committee for 65 years. He was even selected to be the distinguished grand marshal of the St. Patrick's Day parade in 1993.

He served in many ways, such as being the founding member of the Irish Heritage Society, being elected to the

Tybee Island City Council, and serving as the president of the Tybee Island Republicans. Jimmy also served his country in the United States Marine Corps Reserve for 8 years and the 117th Georgia Air National Guard for 3 years.

He will continue to smile down on Savannah and Tybee Island through his family and his noble service to the Irish community.

Jimmy will surely be missed by all who knew him.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PELL GRANT PROGRAM

(Mr. TAKANO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAKANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Pell Grant Program.

Fifty years ago, Congress amended the Higher Education Act by creating the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant to provide direct financial aid to low-income students so that they would have the same opportunities and the same access to higher education as others.

Since then, the Pell Grant has been a cornerstone investment in the lives and futures of nearly 80 million students across the country.

In my district, more than \$123 million in Pell grants have been awarded to students just last year. Think of the difference that has made.

As a former educator myself, I know that cost is one of the largest barriers to higher education, and here in Congress I will continue to do everything in my power to support the Pell Grant Program and ensure it continues to break down that very barrier.

THE BUCK STOPS AT THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

(Mr. KELLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, a survey by The Wall Street Journal found that 83 percent of Americans describe the state of the economy as poor or not so good. President Biden's approval ratings are in free fall, and the American people are correct in holding him accountable for skyrocketing prices.

Since entering office, President Biden's policies of Big Government spending and attacks on American energy have weakened America's economy and placed enormous burdens on working families.

My Republican colleagues and I have called on President Biden to reverse course. The President should take immediate steps to unleash American energy, stop the out-of-control spending, and focus on the real issues that are hitting Americans in their pocketbooks.

President Biden is completely out of touch. What is worse, our children and grandchildren will be responsible for

paying for his mess. President Biden must stop blaming others for his failures and start embracing the solutions that are in the best interests of the American people.

GUN SAFETY LEGISLATION

(Mr. COHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, yesterday during the debate on guns, Representative JORDAN and a few others on the Republican side said that the Second Amendment and the right to guns was a God-given right.

I don't know anything in the Old Testament where God spoke to guns. I do know He spoke to Moses and gave him the Ten Commandments and said nothing about AR-15s or guns. But He said: Thou shall not kill.

In the New Testament I don't think Jesus said anything about guns or AR-15s, but He did say: You shall beat your swords into plowshares.

We are all created in the image of God, and I am sure God would not like His powers, His name, and His authority used to endorse the killing of young people through weapons that he was allegedly giving, AR-15s. God would look askance at that type of logic.

God bless America.

RECOGNIZING VIRGINIA'S NCAA DIVISION I MEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

(Mr. GOOD of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate student athletes from the University of Virginia for their success in winning the 2022 NCAA Division I Men's Tennis National Championship.

Each year the NCAA supports student athletes from roughly 1,100 institutions of higher learning sponsoring 90 championships in 24 sports. Over half a million student athletes from across the United States compete each year for a national championship.

Winning an NCAA championship is truly a remarkable achievement and something deserving of celebration.

On Sunday, May 22, 2022, the many years of hard work and perseverance of these UVA student athletes paid off. They defeated Kentucky 4-0, securing the program's fifth NCAA Division I Men's Tennis National Championship, all coming in the last 10 years.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise today to congratulate these student athletes and the University of Virginia for this great achievement.

BIDEN INFLATION

(Mr. ROSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, as the Biden inflation worsens and Americans are forced to choose between buying groceries or filling their gas tanks, Democrats will hold a prime time, Hollywood-produced sham hearing of their unconstitutional Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack.

Most Americans won't watch. In fact, America's most-watched news source, FOX News, won't even be covering the hearing live. That won't stop Democrats from trying to pull out all the stops to do whatever they can to distract the American people from their inability to effectively govern.

They have even hired a slick ABC News producer to produce the hearing to ensure their spectacle is ready for prime time.

I hope, come November, when folks head to the polls they remember Democrats decided to put politics first instead of focusing on the real-life issues we all face today. It is truly a shame.

□ 0915

FEDERAL EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER ACT OF 2021

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1153, I call up the bill (H.R. 2377) to authorize the issuance of extreme risk protection orders, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1153, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117-46, modified by the amendment printed in House Report 117-356, is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 2377

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2022".

SEC. 2. FEDERAL EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§932. Extreme risk protection orders

"(a) *DEFINITIONS.*—In this section—
"(1) the term 'court' means a district court of the United States;

"(2) the term 'designated law enforcement officer' means a law enforcement officer, designated by a United States marshal, who agrees to receive firearms, ammunition, and permits, as applicable, surrendered under subsection (f);

"(3) the term 'Director' means the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts;

"(4) the term 'ex parte Federal extreme risk protection order' or 'ex parte Federal order' means a Federal extreme risk protection order issued under subsection (c);

"(5) the term 'Federal extreme risk protection order' means an order issued by a Federal court

that enjoins an individual from purchasing, possessing, or receiving, in or affecting interstate and foreign commerce, a firearm or ammunition;

"(6) the term 'family or household member', with respect to a Federal order respondent, means any—

"(A) parent, spouse, sibling, or child related by blood, marriage, or adoption to the respondent;

"(B) dating partner of the respondent;

"(C) individual who has a child in common with the respondent, regardless of whether the individual has—

"(i) been married to the respondent; or

"(ii) lived together with the respondent at any time;

"(D) individual who resides or has resided with the respondent during the past year;

"(E) domestic partner of the respondent;

"(F) individual who has a legal parent-child relationship with the respondent, including a stepparent-stepchild and grandparent-grandchild relationship; and

"(G) individual who is acting or has acted as the legal guardian of the respondent;

"(7) the term 'Federal order petitioner' means an individual authorized to petition for an ex parte or long-term Federal extreme risk protection order under subsection (b)(1);

"(8) the term 'Federal order respondent' means an individual named in the petition for an ex parte or long-term Federal extreme risk protection order or subject to an ex parte or long-term Federal extreme risk protection order;

"(9) the term 'long-term Federal extreme risk protection order' or 'long-term Federal order' means a Federal extreme risk protection order issued under subsection (d);

"(10) the term 'mental health agency' means an agency of a State, Tribal, or local government or its contracted agency that is responsible for mental health services or co-occurring mental health and substance abuse services; and

"(11) the term 'national instant criminal background check system' means the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901).

"(b) *PETITION.*—

"(1) *IN GENERAL.*—A family or household member of the applicable individual, or a law enforcement officer, may submit to an appropriate district court of the United States a petition requesting that the court issue an ex parte Federal extreme risk protection order or long-term Federal extreme risk protection order with respect to an individual.

"(2) *NO FEES.*—A court or law enforcement agency may not charge a petitioner or respondent any fee for—

"(A) filing, issuing, serving, or reporting an extreme risk protection order;

"(B) a petition for an extreme risk protection order or any pleading, subpoena, warrant, or motion in connection with an extreme risk protection order; or

"(C) any order or order to show cause necessary to obtain or give effect to this section.

"(3) *CONFIDENTIALITY.*—A Federal order petitioner who is a law enforcement officer may provide the identity of the petitioner's sources, and any identifying information, to the court under seal.

"(c) *EX PARTE ORDERS.*—

"(1) *TIMING.*—

"(A) *IN GENERAL.*—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a court that receives a petition for an ex parte Federal order under subsection (b) shall grant or deny the petition on the date on which the petition is submitted.

"(B) *LATE PETITIONS.*—If a court receives a petition for an ex parte Federal order submitted under subsection (b) too late in the day to permit effective review, the court shall grant or deny the petition on the next day of judicial business at a time early enough to permit the court to file an order with the clerk of the court during that day.

"(2) *EVIDENCE REQUIRED.*—Before issuing an ex parte Federal order, a court shall require that the petitioner for such order submit a signed affidavit, sworn to before the court, that—

"(A) explains why such petitioner believes that the Federal order respondent poses a risk of imminent personal injury to self or another individual, by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm or ammunition; and

"(B) describes the interactions and conversations of the petitioner with—

"(i) the respondent; or

"(ii) another individual, if such petitioner believes that information obtained from that individual is credible and reliable.

"(3) *STANDARD FOR ISSUANCE OF ORDER.*—A court may issue an ex parte Federal order only upon a finding of probable cause to believe that—

"(A) the Federal order respondent poses a risk of imminent personal injury to self or another individual, by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm or ammunition; and

"(B) the order is necessary to prevent the injury described in subparagraph (A).

"(4) *DURATION.*—An ex parte Federal order shall expire on the earlier of—

"(A) the date that is 14 days after the date of issuance; or

"(B) the date on which the court determines whether to issue a long-term Federal order with respect to the respondent.

"(d) *LONG-TERM FEDERAL ORDERS.*—

"(1) *HEARING REQUIRED.*—If a court receives a petition for a long-term Federal extreme risk protection order for a respondent under subsection (b), the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether to issue a long-term Federal order with respect to the respondent either—

"(A)(i) if the court issues an ex parte order with respect to the respondent, not later than 72 hours after the ex parte order is served on the respondent; or

"(ii) if the respondent waives the right to a hearing within the 72-hour period under clause (i), or the court does not issue an ex parte order, within 14 days after the date on which the court receives the petition; or

"(B) in no event later than 14 days after the date on which the court receives the petition.

"(2) *NOTICE AND OPPORTUNITY TO BE HEARD.*—

"(A) *IN GENERAL.*—The court shall provide the Federal order respondent with notice and the opportunity to be heard at a hearing under this subsection, sufficient to protect the due process rights of the respondent.

"(B) *RIGHT TO COUNSEL.*—

"(i) *IN GENERAL.*—At a hearing under this subsection, the Federal order respondent may be represented by counsel who is—

"(I) chosen by the respondent; and

"(II) authorized to practice at such a hearing.

"(ii) *COURT-PROVIDED COUNSEL.*—If the Federal order respondent is financially unable to obtain representation by counsel, the court, at the request of the respondent, shall ensure, to the extent practicable, that the respondent is represented by an attorney with respect to the petition.

"(3) *BURDEN OF PROOF; STANDARD.*—At a hearing under this subsection, the Federal order petitioner—

"(A) shall have the burden of proving all material facts; and

"(B) shall be required to demonstrate, by clear and convincing evidence, that—

"(i) the respondent to such order poses a risk of personal injury to self or another individual, during the period to be covered by the proposed Federal extreme risk protection order, by purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm or ammunition; and

"(ii) the order is necessary to prevent the injury described in clause (i).

"(4) *ISSUANCE.*—Upon a showing of clear and convincing evidence under paragraph (3), the court shall issue a long-term Federal order with

respect to the respondent that shall be in effect for a period of not more than 180 days.

“(5) DENIAL.—If the court finds that there is not clear and convincing evidence to support the issuance of a long-term Federal order, the court shall dissolve any *ex parte* Federal order then in effect with respect to the respondent.

“(6) RENEWAL.—

“(A) NOTICE OF SCHEDULED EXPIRATION.—Thirty days before the date on which a long-term Federal order is scheduled to expire, the court that issued the order shall—

“(i) notify the petitioner and the respondent to such order that the order is scheduled to expire; and

“(ii) advise the petitioner and the respondent of the procedures for seeking a renewal of the order under this paragraph.

“(B) PETITION.—If a family or household member of the Federal order respondent, or a law enforcement officer, believes that the conditions under paragraph (3)(B) continue to apply with respect to a respondent who is subject to a long-term Federal order, the family or household member or law enforcement officer may submit to the court that issued the order a petition for a renewal of the order.

“(C) HEARING.—A court that receives a petition submitted under subparagraph (B) shall hold a hearing to determine whether to issue a renewed long-term Federal order with respect to the respondent.

“(D) APPLICABLE PROCEDURES.—The requirements under paragraphs (2) through (5) shall apply to the consideration of a petition for a renewed long-term Federal order submitted under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph.

“(E) ISSUANCE.—Upon a showing by clear and convincing evidence that the conditions under paragraph (3)(B) continue to apply with respect to the respondent, the court shall issue a renewed long-term Federal order with respect to the respondent.

“(e) FACTORS TO CONSIDER.—In determining whether to issue a Federal extreme risk protection order, a court—

“(1) shall consider factors including—

“(A) a recent threat or act of violence by the respondent directed toward another individual;

“(B) a recent threat or act of violence by the respondent directed toward self;

“(C) a recent act of cruelty to an animal by the respondent; and

“(D) evidence of ongoing abuse of a controlled substance or alcohol by the respondent that has led to a threat or act of violence directed to self or another individual; and

“(2) may consider other factors, including—

“(A) the reckless use, display, or brandishing of a firearm by the respondent;

“(B) a history of violence or attempted violence by the respondent against another individual; and

“(C) evidence of an explicit or implicit threat made by the person through any medium that demonstrate that the person poses a risk of personal injury to self or another individual.

“(f) RELINQUISHMENT OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.—

“(1) ORDER OF SURRENDER.—Upon issuance of an *ex parte* Federal order or long-term Federal order, the court shall order the respondent to such order to surrender all firearms and ammunition that the respondent possesses or owns, in or affecting interstate commerce, as well as any permit authorizing the respondent to purchase or possess firearms (including a concealed carry permit), to—

“(A) the United States Marshals Service; or

“(B) a designated law enforcement officer.

“(2) SURRENDER AND REMOVAL.—

“(A) MANNER OF SERVICE.—

“(i) PERSONAL SERVICE.—Except as provided in clause (ii), a United States marshal or designated law enforcement officer shall serve a Federal extreme risk protection order on a respondent by handing the order to the respondent to such order.

“(ii) ALTERNATIVE SERVICE.—If the respondent cannot reasonably be located for service as described in clause (i), a Federal extreme risk protection order may be served on the respondent in any manner authorized under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

“(B) REMOVAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), a United States marshal or designated law enforcement officer serving a Federal extreme risk protection order personally on the respondent shall—

“(i) request that all firearms and ammunition, in or affecting interstate commerce, as well as any permit authorizing the respondent to purchase or possess firearms (including a concealed carry permit), that the respondent possesses or owns—

“(I) be immediately surrendered to the United States marshal or designated law enforcement officer; or

“(II) at the option of the respondent, be immediately surrendered and sold to a federally licensed firearms dealer; and

“(ii) take possession of all firearms and ammunition described in clause (i) that are not sold under subclause (II) of that clause, as well as any permit described in that clause, that are—

“(I) surrendered;

“(II) in plain sight; or

“(III) discovered pursuant to a lawful search.

“(C) ALTERNATIVE SURRENDER.—If a United States marshal or designated law enforcement officer is not able to personally serve a Federal extreme risk protection order under subparagraph (A)(i), or is not reasonably able to take custody of the firearms, ammunition, and permits under subparagraph (B), the respondent shall surrender the firearms, ammunition, and permits in a safe manner to the control of a United States marshal or designated law enforcement officer not later than 48 hours after being served with the order.

“(3) RECEIPT.—

“(A) ISSUANCE.—At the time of surrender or removal under paragraph (2), a United States marshal or designated law enforcement officer taking possession of a firearm, ammunition, or a permit pursuant to a Federal extreme risk protection order shall—

“(i) issue a receipt identifying all firearms, ammunition, and permits that have been surrendered or removed; and

“(ii) provide a copy of the receipt issued under clause (i) to the respondent to such order.

“(B) FILING.—Not later than 72 hours after issuance of a receipt under subparagraph (A), the United States marshal who issued the receipt or designated another law enforcement officer to do so shall—

“(i) file the original receipt issued under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph with the court that issued the Federal extreme risk protection order; and

“(ii) ensure that the United States Marshals Service retains a copy of the receipt.

“(C) DESIGNATED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—If a designated law enforcement officer issues a receipt under subparagraph (A), the officer shall submit the original receipt and a copy of the receipt to the appropriate United States marshal to enable the United States marshal to comply with subparagraph (B).

“(4) FORFEITURE.—If a respondent knowingly attempts, in violation of a Federal extreme risk protection order, to access a firearm, ammunition, or a permit that was surrendered or removed under this subsection, the firearm, ammunition, or permit shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture under section 924(d).

“(g) RETURN OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.—

“(1) NOTICE.—If a Federal extreme risk protection order is dissolved, or expires and is not renewed, the court that issued the order shall order the United States Marshals Service to—

“(A) confirm, through the national instant criminal background check system and any

other relevant law enforcement databases, that the respondent to such order may lawfully own and possess firearms and ammunition; and

“(B)(i) if the respondent may lawfully own and possess firearms and ammunition, notify the respondent that the respondent may retrieve each firearm, ammunition, or permit surrendered by or removed from the respondent under subsection (f); or

“(ii) if the respondent may not lawfully own or possess firearms and ammunition, notify the respondent that each firearm, ammunition, or permit surrendered by or removed from the respondent under subsection (f) will be returned only when the respondent demonstrates to the United States Marshals Service that the respondent may lawfully own and possess firearms and ammunition.

“(2) RETURN.—If a Federal extreme risk protection order is dissolved, or expires and is not renewed, and the United States Marshals Service confirms under paragraph (1)(A) that the respondent may lawfully own and possess firearms and ammunition, the court that issued the order shall order the entity that possesses each firearm, ammunition, or permit surrendered by or removed from the respondent under subsection (f) to return those items to the respondent.

“(h) RETURN OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION IMPROPERLY RECEIVED.—If a court, in a hearing under subsection (d), determines that a firearm or ammunition surrendered by or removed from a respondent under subsection (f) is owned by an individual other than the respondent, the court may order the United States marshal or designated law enforcement officer in possession of the firearm or ammunition to transfer the firearm or ammunition to that individual if—

“(1) the individual may lawfully own and possess firearms and ammunition; and

“(2) the individual will not provide the respondent with access to the firearm or ammunition.

“(i) PENALTY FOR FALSE REPORTING OR FRIVOLOUS PETITIONS.—An individual who knowingly submits materially false information to the court in a petition for a Federal extreme risk protection order under this section, or who knowingly files such a petition that is frivolous, unreasonable, or without foundation, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both, except to the extent that a greater sentence is otherwise provided by any other provision of law, as the court deems necessary to deter such abuse of process.

“(j) MODEL POLICY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall draft a model policy to maximize the accessibility of Federal extreme risk protection orders.

“(2) CONTENTS.—In drafting the model policy under paragraph (1), the Director shall—

“(A) ensure that State, Tribal, and local law enforcement officers and members of the public without legal training are able to easily file petitions for Federal extreme risk protection orders;

“(B) prescribe outreach efforts by employees of the district courts of the United States to familiarize relevant law enforcement officers and the public with the procedures for filing petitions, either—

“(i) through direct outreach; or

“(ii) in coordination with—

“(I) relevant officials in the executive or legislative branch of the Federal Government; or

“(II) with relevant State, Tribal, and local officials;

“(C) prescribe policies for allowing the filing of petitions and prompt adjudication of petitions on weekends and outside of normal court hours;

“(D) prescribe policies for coordinating with law enforcement agencies to ensure the safe, timely, and effective service of Federal extreme risk protection orders and relinquishment of firearms, ammunition, and permits, as applicable; and

“(E) identify governmental and non-governmental resources and partners to help officials

of the district courts of the United States coordinate with civil society organizations to ensure the safe and effective implementation of this section.

“(k) REPORTING.—

“(1) INDIVIDUAL REPORTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 court days after the date on which a court issues or dissolves a Federal extreme risk protection order under this section or a Federal extreme risk protection order expires without being renewed, the court shall notify—

“(i) the Attorney General;

“(ii) each relevant mental health agency in the State in which the order is issued; and

“(iii) State and local law enforcement officials in the jurisdiction in which the order is issued, including the national instant criminal background check system single point of contact for the State of residence of the respondent, where applicable.

“(B) FORMAT.—A court shall submit a notice under subparagraph (A) in an electronic format, in a manner prescribed by the Attorney General.

“(C) UPDATE OF DATABASES.—As soon as practicable and not later than 5 days after receiving a notice under subparagraph (A), the Attorney General shall update the background check databases of the Attorney General to reflect the prohibitions articulated in the applicable Federal extreme risk protection order.

“(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2022, and annually thereafter, the Director shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes, with respect to the preceding year—

“(A) the number of petitions for ex parte Federal orders filed, as well as the number of such orders issued and the number denied, disaggregated by—

“(i) the jurisdiction;

“(ii) whether the individual authorized under subsection (b) to petition for a Federal extreme risk protection order is a law enforcement officer, or a family or household member, and in the case of a family or household member, which of subparagraphs (A) through (G) of subsection (a)(6) describes the relationship; and

“(iii) the alleged danger posed by the Federal order respondent, including whether the danger involved a risk of suicide, unintentional injury, domestic violence, or other interpersonal violence;

“(B) the number of petitions for long-term Federal orders filed, as well as the number of such orders issued and the number denied, disaggregated by—

“(i) the jurisdiction;

“(ii) whether the individual authorized under subsection (b) to petition for a Federal extreme risk protection order is a law enforcement officer, or a family or household member, and in the case of a family or household member, which of subparagraphs (A) through (G) of subsection (a)(6) describes the relationship; and

“(iii) the alleged danger posed by the Federal order respondent, including whether the danger involved a risk of suicide, unintentional injury, domestic violence, or other interpersonal violence;

“(C) the number of petitions for renewals of long-term Federal orders filed, as well as the number of such orders issued and the number denied;

“(D) the number of cases in which a court has issued a penalty for false reporting or frivolous petitions;

“(E) demographic data of Federal order petitioners, including race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, gender, age, disability, average annual income, and English language proficiency, if available;

“(F) demographic data of Federal order respondents, including race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, gender, age, disability, average an-

nual income, and English language proficiency, if available; and

“(G) the total number of firearms removed pursuant to Federal extreme risk protection orders, and, if available, the number of firearms removed pursuant to each such order.

“(l) TRAINING FOR FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.—

“(1) TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—The head of each Federal law enforcement agency shall require each Federal law enforcement officer employed by the agency to complete training in the safe, impartial, effective, and equitable use and administration of Federal extreme risk protection orders, including training to address—

“(A) bias based on race and racism, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, language proficiency, mental health condition, disability, and classism in the use and administration of Federal extreme risk protection orders;

“(B) the appropriate use of Federal extreme risk protection orders in cases of domestic violence, including the applicability of other policies and protocols to address domestic violence in situations that may also involve Federal extreme risk protection orders and the necessity of safety planning with the victim before law enforcement petitions for and executes a Federal extreme risk protection order, if applicable;

“(C) interacting with persons with mental, behavioral, or physical disabilities, or emotional distress, including de-escalation techniques and crisis intervention;

“(D) techniques for outreach to historically marginalized cultural communities and the development of linguistic proficiencies for law enforcement;

“(E) community relations; and

“(F) best practices for referring persons subject to Federal extreme risk protection orders and associated victims of violence to social service providers that may be available in the jurisdiction and appropriate for those individuals, including health care, mental health, substance abuse, and legal services, employment and vocational services, housing assistance, case management, and veterans and disability benefits.

“(2) TRAINING DEVELOPMENT.—Federal law enforcement agencies developing law enforcement training required under this section shall seek advice from domestic violence service providers (including culturally specific (as defined in section 4002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291)) providers), social service providers, suicide prevention advocates, violence intervention specialists, law enforcement agencies, mental health disability experts, and other community groups working to reduce suicides and violence, including domestic violence, within the State.

“(m) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or shall be construed to alter the requirements of subsections (d)(8) or (g)(8) of section 922, related to domestic violence protective orders.

“(n) PREEMPTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to preempt any State law or policy.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“932. Extreme risk protection orders.”.

(2) FUTURE.—Section 924(d)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (E), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) any attempt to violate a Federal extreme risk protection order issued under section 932.”.

SEC. 3. FEDERAL FIREARMS PROHIBITION.

Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (8)(B)(ii), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

“(10) is subject to a court order—

“(A) issued under section 932; or

“(B) that is an extreme risk protection order (as defined in section 4(a) of the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2022).”; and

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (8)(C)(ii), by striking “or” at the end;

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking the comma at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

“(10) is subject to a court order—

“(A) issued under section 932; or

“(B) that is an extreme risk protection order (as defined in section 4(a) of the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2022).”.

SEC. 4. EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term “eligible entity” means—

(A) a State or Indian Tribe—

(i) that enacts legislation described in subsection (c);

(ii) with respect to which the Attorney General determines that the legislation described in clause (i) complies with the requirements under subsection (c)(1); and

(iii) that certifies to the Attorney General that the State or Indian Tribe shall—

(I) use the grant for the purposes described in subsection (b)(2); and

(II) allocate not less than 25 percent and not more than 70 percent of the amount received under a grant under subsection (b) for the development and dissemination of training for law enforcement officers in accordance with subsection (b)(4); or

(B) a unit of local government or other public or private entity that—

(i) is located in a State or in the territory under the jurisdiction of an Indian Tribe that meets the requirements described in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A); and

(ii) certifies to the Attorney General that the unit of local government or entity shall—

(I) use the grant for the purposes described in subsection (b)(2); and

(II) allocate not less than 25 percent and not more than 70 percent of the amount received under a grant under this section for the development and dissemination of training for law enforcement officers in accordance with subsection (b)(4).

(2) EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER.—The term “extreme risk protection order” means a written order or warrant, issued by a State or Tribal court or signed by a magistrate (or other comparable judicial officer), the primary purpose of which is to reduce the risk of firearm-related death or injury by doing 1 or more of the following:

(A) Prohibiting a named individual from having under the custody or control of the individual, owning, purchasing, possessing, or receiving a firearm.

(B) Having a firearm removed or requiring the surrender of firearms from a named individual.

(3) FIREARM.—The term “firearm” has the meaning given the term in section 921 of title 18, United States Code.

(4) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian Tribe” has the meaning given the term “Indian tribe” in section 1709 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10389).

(5) **LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.**—The term “law enforcement officer” means a public servant authorized by Federal, State, local, or Tribal law or by a Federal, State, local, or Tribal government agency to—

(A) engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of an offense; or

(B) supervise sentenced criminal offenders.

(6) **PETITIONER.**—The term “petitioner” means an individual authorized under State or Tribal law to petition for an extreme risk protection order.

(7) **RESPONDENT.**—The term “respondent” means an individual named in the petition for an extreme risk protection order or subject to an extreme risk protection order.

(8) **STATE.**—The term “State” means—

(A) a State;

(B) the District of Columbia;

(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and

(D) any other territory or possession of the United States.

(9) **UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—The term “unit of local government” has the meaning given the term in section 901 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10251).

(b) **GRANT PROGRAM ESTABLISHED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services of the Department of Justice shall establish a program under which, from amounts made available to carry out this section, the Director may make grants to eligible entities to assist in carrying out the provisions of the legislation described in subsection (c).

(2) **USE OF FUNDS.**—Funds awarded under this subsection may be used by an applicant to—

(A) enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies and the courts of a State, unit of local government, or Indian Tribe by providing personnel, training, technical assistance, data collection, and other resources to carry out enacted legislation described in subsection (c);

(B) train judges, court personnel, health care and legal professionals, and law enforcement officers to more accurately identify individuals whose access to firearms poses a danger of causing harm to themselves or others by increasing the risk of firearms suicide or interpersonal violence;

(C) develop and implement law enforcement and court protocols, forms, and orders so that law enforcement agencies and the courts may carry out the provisions of the enacted legislation described in subsection (c) in a safe, equitable, and effective manner, including through the removal and storage of firearms pursuant to extreme risk protection orders under the enacted legislation; and

(D) raise public awareness and understanding of the enacted legislation described in subsection (c), including through subgrants to community-based organizations for the training of community members, so that extreme risk protection orders may be issued in appropriate situations to reduce the risk of firearms-related death and injury.

(3) **APPLICATION.**—An eligible entity desiring a grant under this subsection shall submit to the Attorney General an application at such time, in such manner, and containing or accompanied by such information as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

(4) **TRAINING.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A recipient of a grant under this subsection shall provide training to law enforcement officers, including officers of relevant Federal, State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, in the safe, impartial, effective, and equitable use and administration of extreme risk protection orders, including training to address—

(i) bias based on race and racism, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, language proficiency, mental health condition, disability, and classism in the use and administration of extreme risk protection orders;

(ii) the appropriate use of extreme risk protection orders in cases of domestic violence, including the applicability of other policies and protocols to address domestic violence in situations that may also involve extreme risk protection orders and the necessity of safety planning with the victim before a law enforcement officer petitions for and executes an extreme risk protection order, if applicable;

(iii) interacting with persons with mental, behavioral, or physical disabilities, or emotional distress, including de-escalation techniques and crisis intervention;

(iv) techniques for outreach to historically marginalized cultural communities and the development of linguistic proficiencies for law enforcement;

(v) community relations; and

(vi) best practices for referring persons subject to extreme risk protection orders and associated victims of violence to social service providers that may be available in the jurisdiction and appropriate for those individuals, including health care, mental health, substance abuse, and legal services, employment and vocational services, housing assistance, case management, and veterans and disability benefits.

(B) **CONSULTATION WITH EXPERTS.**—A recipient of a grant under this subsection, in developing law enforcement training required under subparagraph (A), shall seek advice from domestic violence service providers (including culturally specific (as defined in section 40002 of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291)) providers), social service providers, suicide prevention advocates, violence intervention specialists, law enforcement agencies, mental health disability experts, and other community groups working to reduce suicides and violence, including domestic violence, within the State or the territory under the jurisdiction of the Indian Tribe, as applicable, that enacted the legislation described in subsection (c) that enabled the grant recipient to be an eligible entity.

(5) **INCENTIVES.**—For each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027, the Attorney General shall give affirmative preference in awarding any discretionary grant awarded by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services to a State or Indian Tribe that has enacted legislation described in subsection (c) or to a unit of local government or other public or private entity located in such a State or in the territory under the jurisdiction of such an Indian Tribe.

(6) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

(c) **ELIGIBILITY FOR EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER GRANT PROGRAM.**—

(1) **REQUIREMENTS.**—Legislation described in this subsection is legislation that establishes requirements that are substantially similar to the following:

(A) **APPLICATION FOR EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER.**—A petitioner, including a law enforcement officer, may submit an application to a State or Tribal court, on a form designed by the court or a State or Tribal agency, that—

(i) describes the facts and circumstances justifying that an extreme risk protection order be issued against the named individual; and

(ii) is signed by the applicant, under oath.

(B) **NOTICE AND DUE PROCESS.**—The individual named in an application for an ex-

treme risk protection order as described in subparagraph (A) shall be given written notice of the application and an opportunity to be heard on the matter in accordance with this paragraph.

(C) **ISSUANCE OF EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS.**—

(i) **HEARING.**—

(I) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon receipt of an application described in subparagraph (A) or request of an individual named in such an application, the court shall order a hearing to be held within a reasonable time, and not later than 30 days after the date of the application or request.

(II) **DETERMINATION.**—If the court finds at the hearing ordered under subclause (I), by a preponderance of the evidence or according to a higher evidentiary standard established by the State or Indian Tribe, that the respondent poses a danger of causing harm to self or others by having access to a firearm, the court may issue an extreme risk protection order.

(ii) **DURATION OF EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER.**—An extreme risk protection order shall be in effect—

(I) until an order terminating or superseding the extreme risk protection order is issued; or

(II) for a set period of time.

(D) **EX PARTE EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon receipt of an application described in subparagraph (A), the court may issue an ex parte extreme risk protection order, if—

(I) the application for an extreme risk protection order alleges that the respondent poses a danger of causing harm to self or others by having access to a firearm; and

(II) the court finds there is reasonable cause to believe, or makes a finding according to a higher evidentiary standard established by the State or Indian Tribe, that the respondent poses a danger of causing harm to self or others by having access to a firearm.

(ii) **DURATION OF EX PARTE EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER.**—An ex parte extreme risk protection order shall remain in effect only until the hearing required under subparagraph (C)(i).

(E) **STORAGE OF REMOVED FIREARMS.**—

(i) **AVAILABILITY FOR RETURN.**—All firearms removed or surrendered pursuant to an extreme risk protection order shall only be available for return to the named individual when the individual has regained eligibility under Federal and State law, and, where applicable, Tribal law to possess firearms.

(ii) **CONSENT REQUIRED FOR DISPOSAL OR DESTRUCTION.**—Firearms owned by a named individual may not be disposed of or destroyed during the period of the extreme risk protection order without the consent of the named individual.

(F) **NOTIFICATION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—

(I) **REQUIREMENT.**—A State or Tribal court that issues an extreme risk protection order shall notify the Attorney General or the comparable State or Tribal agency, as applicable, of the order as soon as practicable or within a designated period of time.

(II) **FORM AND MANNER.**—A State or Tribal court shall submit a notification under subclause (I) in an electronic format, in a manner prescribed by the Attorney General or the comparable State or Tribal agency.

(ii) **UPDATE OF DATABASES.**—As soon as practicable or within the time period designated by State or Tribal law after receiving a notification under clause (i), the Attorney General or the comparable State or Tribal agency shall ensure that the extreme risk protection order is reflected in the National Instant Criminal Background Check System.

(2) ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.—Legislation described in this subsection may—

(A) provide procedures for the termination of an extreme risk protection order;

(B) provide procedures for the renewal of an extreme risk protection order;

(C) establish burdens and standards of proof for issuance of orders described in paragraph (1) that are substantially similar to or higher than the burdens and standards of proof set forth in that paragraph;

(D) limit the individuals who may submit an application described in paragraph (1), provided that, at a minimum, law enforcement officers are authorized to do so; and

(E) include any other authorizations or requirements that the State or Tribal authorities determine appropriate.

(3) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which an eligible entity receives a grant under subsection (b), and annually thereafter for the duration of the grant period, the entity shall submit to the Attorney General a report that includes, with respect to the preceding year—

(A) the number of petitions for ex parte extreme risk protection orders filed, as well as the number of such orders issued and the number denied, disaggregated by—

(i) the jurisdiction;

(ii) the individual authorized under State or Tribal law to petition for an extreme risk protection order, including the relationship of the individual to the respondent; and

(iii) the alleged danger posed by the respondent, including whether the danger involved a risk of suicide, unintentional injury, domestic violence, or other interpersonal violence;

(B) the number of petitions for extreme risk protection orders filed, as well as the number of such orders issued and the number denied, disaggregated by—

(i) the jurisdiction;

(ii) the individual authorized under State or Tribal law to petition for an extreme risk protection order, including the relationship of the individual to the respondent; and

(iii) the alleged danger posed by the respondent, including whether the danger involved a risk of suicide, unintentional injury, domestic violence, or other interpersonal violence;

(C) the number of petitions for renewals of extreme risk protection orders filed, as well as the number of such orders issued and the number denied;

(D) the number of cases in which a court imposed a penalty for false reporting or frivolous petitions;

(E) demographic data of petitioners, including race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, gender, age, disability, average annual income, and English language proficiency, if available;

(F) demographic data of respondents, including race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, gender, age, disability, average annual income, and English language proficiency, if available; and

(G) the total number of firearms removed pursuant to extreme risk protection orders, and, if available, the number of firearms removed pursuant to each such order.

SEC. 5. IDENTIFICATION RECORDS.

Section 534 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4)(A) subject to subparagraph (B), acquire, collect, classify, and preserve records from Federal, Tribal, and State courts and

other agencies identifying individuals subject to extreme risk protection orders, as defined in section 4(a) of the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2022; and

“(B) destroy each record acquired or collected under subparagraph (A) when the applicable extreme risk protection order expires or is terminated or dissolved; and”;

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “(a)(4)” and inserting “(a)(5)”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(g) EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS IN NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION DATABASES.—A Federal, Tribal, or State criminal justice agency or criminal or civil court may—

“(1) include extreme risk protection orders, as defined in section 4 of the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2022, and Federal extreme risk protection orders, as defined in section 932 of title 18, in national crime information databases, as that term is defined in subsection (f)(3) of this section; and

“(2) have access to information regarding extreme risk protection orders and Federal extreme risk protection orders through the national crime information databases.”.

SEC. 6. FULL FAITH AND CREDIT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the terms “extreme risk protection order”, “Indian Tribe”, and “State” have the meanings given those terms in section 4(a).

(b) FULL FAITH AND CREDIT REQUIRED.—Any extreme risk protection order issued under a State or Tribal law enacted in accordance with this Act shall be accorded the same full faith and credit by the court of another State or Indian Tribe (referred to in this subsection as the “enforcing State or Indian Tribe”) and enforced by the court and law enforcement personnel of the other State or Tribal government as if it were the order of the enforcing State or Indian Tribe.

(c) APPLICABILITY TO PROTECTION ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (b) shall apply to a protection order issued by a State or Tribal court if—

(A) the court has jurisdiction over the parties and matter under the law of the State or Indian Tribe; and

(B) reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard is given to the person against whom the order is sought sufficient to protect that person’s right to due process.

(2) EX PARTE PROTECTION ORDERS.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(B), in the case of an ex parte protection order, notice and opportunity to be heard shall be provided within the time required by State or Tribal law, and in any event within a reasonable time after the order is issued, sufficient to protect the due process rights of the respondent.

(d) TRIBAL COURT JURISDICTION.—For purposes of this section, a court of an Indian Tribe shall have full civil jurisdiction to issue and enforce a protection order involving any person, including the authority to enforce any order through civil contempt proceedings, to exclude violators from Indian land, and to use other appropriate mechanisms, in matters arising anywhere in the Indian country (as defined in section 1151 of title 18, United States Code) of the Indian Tribe or otherwise within the authority of the Indian Tribe.

SEC. 7. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

Section 3(1) of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 40903(1)) is amended by striking “section 922(g)(8)” and inserting “paragraph (8) or (10) of section 922(g)”.

SEC. 8. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, or an amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid, the remainder of this Act, or an amendment made by

this Act, or the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected.

SEC. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. HAYES). The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the Chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees.

The gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) will each control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 2377.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, over the past several weeks, we have watched in horror as gun violence has touched communities across the country and dozens of people, young and old, have lost their lives. The details of each case may differ, each tragic in its own way, but there is one theme that comes up most often; someone deeply troubled, experiencing some sort of crisis, had easy access to firearms. And all too often, the warning signs were clear, but nothing was done to keep guns out of their hands before it was too late.

H.R. 2377, the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act, provides a sensible means by which someone who is exhibiting dangerous behavior can be prevented from possessing or purchasing firearms before tragedy strikes.

This legislation, introduced by Representative LUCY MCBATH, authorizes Federal courts to issue an extreme risk protection order, or ERPO, temporarily removing firearms from a person in crisis and preventing them from purchasing firearms. This only occurs after the court determines that there is evidence demonstrating that the person poses an imminent danger of injuring himself, herself, or others.

The bill also includes legislation by Representative SALUD CARBAJAL, which provides funding to States to enact ERPO statutes of their own.

We know that extreme risk laws save lives. We have witnessed their effectiveness in State after State, beginning in 2016, when California passed the first such law. Since then, 18 other States and the District of Columbia have enacted similar laws.

An analysis of the first 3 years of California’s extreme risk law found

that these orders were used for 58 mass shooting threats, including six in which a minor threatened to target a school.

These orders were also used in response to 82 threats of suicide, and they worked. No suicides occurred among individuals who were subject to the orders.

Federal courts have long been bastions of due process and, accordingly, this legislation includes strong due process provisions that strike the appropriate balance between protecting the rights of the gun owner and ensuring community safety. Every court that has reviewed laws similar to this bill has found that the procedural safeguards are sufficient.

And as then-Seventh Circuit Judge Amy Coney Barrett wrote, "History is consistent with common sense: It demonstrates that legislatures have the power to prohibit dangerous people from possessing guns."

Madam Speaker, the Constitution does not require us to wait until lives are lost.

As we address the scourge of gun violence, a blight that killed 45,000 Americans in 2020 alone, let us remember that there are no perfect solutions. We are painfully aware that we cannot do enough to save every life, and there is no one answer that will solve this problem.

But we do know that taking guns out of the hands of people who pose a danger to themselves or others would save countless lives. This legislation would take meaningful steps to prevent gun violence tragedies in our communities while, at the same time, protecting the due process of rights of those individuals in crisis.

I thank Representatives MCBATH and CARBAJAL for their leadership on this issue. I urge all Members to support the bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON).

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. JORDAN for yielding.

You know, we have heard some revealing things this week. It was just a few moments ago our colleague from Tennessee, Mr. COHEN, lectured us that the Old Testament doesn't mention the word "guns" and so we shouldn't claim that this is a fundamental freedom. You know, as usual, he misunderstands the point of Scripture and the Constitution.

Here is the thing: As Americans, we respect and we protect the unalienable, God-given right to self-protection and to the protection of innocent lives around us.

President Biden said—among other outrageous things this week we have heard, President Biden said that he wanted to ban 9-millimeter handguns. That is one of the most widely owned handguns by law-abiding citizens in this country.

Mr. CICILLINE of Rhode Island, now infamously in our committee hearing, exclaimed, "Spare me the" B.S.—that is not what he said—"Spare me the" B.S. "about constitutional rights." That is pretty revealing.

Mr. JONES, in the same hearing, just a few moments later, he said that if Democrats don't get their way on their gun control wish list, that they will abolish the filibuster and pack the Supreme Court. They are saying the quiet parts out loud.

See, that wish list that they have includes taking away guns from Americans without the constitutionally required due process of law, which is exactly what this bill would do. It would allow the courts to take guns away from people without notice and without even the right to appear in the hearing to defend themselves in court.

Now, the other side is going to tell you, and you will hear in the argument here, hey, there is due process. Don't worry about it, they will say, because people subjected to this process, they can just go to court and they can petition to get their firearms back.

But I will let my colleagues in on something that every first-year law student learns: Due process after the fact is no due process at all.

Now, the other side is also going to argue here—get ready for it—they are going to claim that they have come up with a reasonable compromise by just making these gun confiscation orders temporary. They will say it is only going to last 14 days. They won't tell you that these orders can be renewed indefinitely.

My Democrat colleagues are going to tell you that this bill will save lives. But if you look at the objective studies, the comprehensive studies on this, you will find that the red flag laws in all these States have had no significant effect on the rates of murder, suicide, or the number of people killed in mass public shootings.

If this bill passes, people may have their information added to the national crime databases, even though they committed no crime. In what version of America do we think that is okay?

The Democrats claim Republicans don't care about gun violence. But while they may repeat this over and over, it doesn't make it any more true. If you look at the record, House Republicans have worked tirelessly to combat gun violence by enacting meaningful laws to put more resources into mental health, to provide training for guidance counselors, and fund grants for law enforcement.

The other side, meanwhile, is actively trying to defund police. And just last week, they voted against giving money to schools to enhance security. Democrats refused to work with us on legislation that would actually do something; that would actually reduce the rate of gun violence in this country.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. And instead, they are taking advantage of tragedies. That is what they are doing. They are taking advantage of tragedies to promote their agenda to destroy our constitutional rights, and it is shameful.

I will tell you this: When Republicans take back the majority next year, we will work to begin to address the root causes of the violence and the mayhem in our country. That day cannot come soon enough.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH), the sponsor of the bill.

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, the Federal Extremist Protection Order Act, a bill that would empower loved ones and law enforcement to help prevent mass shootings before they happen.

Every family in every community in our Nation deserves access to these lifesaving measures. No child, no parent deserves to live in fear of gun violence.

And we are paying for it. We are paying for this gun violence every single day. Day after day, hour after hour, we are paying for the weapons of war on our streets with the blood of our children in our schools.

We are paying for the unfettered access with mothers and fathers waiting in line for a DNA test, forced to find out if it is their child that is riddled with bullets and maimed beyond recognition; if it is their child whose blood now blankets the floor of the classroom where they should be learning math and science and English.

We are paying for this deadly gun culture with the lives of American people; with the lives of those that we in this body took an oath to protect.

The American people are absolutely exhausted. We cannot continue to be the only country in the world where we let gun violence happen again and again and again. An entire generation is growing up learning that the adults that they look up to cannot, or rather, choose not to protect them.

Now, we all agree that this status quo is unacceptable. We all understand that the murder of our children cannot continue. We need policies that will give our law enforcement the tools that they need, the tools they have asked for to help keep guns out of the hands of those who are a danger to themselves or to others.

How many more victims are we going to memorialize?

What rights do our children have as they grow in our lives and in our hearts?

Parents across the country, in every State, in every community, know the fear that accompanies the love that we have for our children. It is a primal fear, a helpless fear, a love so deep that

we worry and wonder every day where is my child? Are they safe? Are they going to make it home today?

Don't our parents have the right to send their kids off to school without the fear of them not coming home?

Don't our children have the right to live free from the trauma that only stepping over a friend covered in blood could ever bring?

How many more parents must receive the phone call that I did when I was told that my son was murdered; the phone call that confirms that fear that my child is dead and that I was unable to protect him; the phone call that leads you to cry out to God in your grief?

Was my child afraid? Did he feel pain as the bullets ripped through his skin? Did he know he was loved more than he could ever imagine?

We can do better than that. We must be better than this. We cannot be the only nation in the world where our children are torn apart on Tuesday and their deaths are gone from the news cycle by Wednesday.

And that is why, in the decade since my son was taken from me by a man with a gun, simply for playing loud music in his car, that I made a promise to Jordan and to my community, and to the American people, a promise that I would continue to fight this battle for the rest of my life, the fight to make sure that not one more parent is forced to join this ever-growing club, the club that no mother or no father ever wants to be a part of.

I promised that I would take all of the devotion as a mother that I have for my child, all the love that I poured out of my soul into my child, that I would do everything in my power to keep Jordan's community safe; yes, you, my community; that the time would come where we would be able to make a difference in the lives of our children and our children's children, and this is that time. This is that moment.

We are facing a challenge of our lifetime on the issue of our era.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an extra 30 seconds.

Mrs. MCBATH. This is that time. This is that moment. We are facing the challenge of our lifetime. This is the issue of our era, and today, we must vote with the majority of American people that agree with us.

We vote to provide law enforcement and family members the tools that they need to prevent these mass shootings. We vote to save lives. We vote to do what is right. We vote to stop the uniquely American horror that is ripping our families apart.

God bless us. And I ask God to cover us in doing the right thing.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO).

□ 0930

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative JORDAN for yielding time.

I rise in opposition to H.R. 2377. I have five grandchildren. I would do anything—anything—to protect my five grandchildren, including, as a last resort, shooting someone if I had to, to protect the lives of my grandchildren.

Democrat bills that we have heard this week want to take away my right—my right—to protect my grandchildren. They want to take away the rights of law-abiding citizens to protect their own children and grandchildren and wives and brothers and sisters. This bill takes away due process from law-abiding citizens.

Can you imagine if you had a disgruntled ex or somebody who hates you because of your political views, and they go to a judge and say, "Oh, this person is dangerous"? That judge would take away their guns, lean on the side of conservatism and take away their guns, without that person even having knowledge that there was a court hearing that would take away their guns. This is wrong.

When Republicans were in the majority, we actually passed legislation that was signed into law that would have prevented mass shootings. These bills will not. We need to join together, Republicans and Democrats. I hope they can do it in the Senate and get something done that actually saves children's lives.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a June 7, 2022, Washington Post article titled "No, red-flag gun laws don't violate due process rights."

[From the Washington Post]

NO, RED-FLAG GUN LAWS DON'T VIOLATE DUE PROCESS RIGHTS

SUCH LAWS, ALSO KNOWN AS 'EXTREME-RISK PROTECTION ORDERS,' ARE POPULAR AND ARE EMBRACED BY SOME REPUBLICAN POLITICIANS. BUT SOME GUN-RIGHTS ACTIVISTS SAY THEY VIOLATE THE FIFTH AND FOURTEENTH AMENDMENTS.

(Perspective by Joseph Blocher and Jake Charles, June 7, 2022)

"Red flag" laws, which allow guns to be temporarily taken from people who pose a risk of harm to themselves or others, are one of the few gun-safety regulations that currently have bipartisan support. "I'm generally inclined to think some kind of red-flag law is a good idea," Sen. ROY BLUNT (R-Mo.) said last week, after the school shooting in Uvalde, Texas. Key senators have told reporters it's possible an agreement could be reached this week on legislation that would include a provision incentivizing more states to pass such laws.

There is strong popular support for red-flag laws—also known as extreme-risk laws—in both parties, and more than a dozen states have adopted them in the past few years alone (bringing the total to 19 plus the District of Columbia). Social science research suggests that they work, most strikingly in preventing gun suicides.

So what prevents their wider adoption, including at the federal level? Some gun-rights advocates and their allies in Congress say they violate the due process clauses of the

Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. "Depriving citizens of Life, Liberty, or Property, without Due Process, is a clear violation of our Constitution," Rep. THOMAS MASSIE (R-Ky.) tweeted last week. "Every member of Congress swears an oath to 'support and defend' the Constitution. Voting for, or introducing, Red Flag Laws is a blatant violation of that oath."

But such criticisms are off base. Politicians considering red-flag laws, whether in Congress or state legislatures, should do so based on an accurate understanding of what the Constitution requires. It indeed guarantees "due process of law" whenever the government seeks to deprive a person of "life, liberty, or property." But the basic design of existing extreme-risk laws is fully consistent with constitutional commands, as we showed in a recent law review article.

In the states where they exist, here's how red-flag laws work: A limited set of people—law enforcement officers, family or household members, and sometimes others—can petition a judge to issue an "extreme-risk protection order" (ERPO) requiring a person to temporarily surrender his or her firearms and refrain from acquiring new ones. Depending on the state, the burden of proof the petitioner must meet (to establish that the gun owner indeed presents a risk) varies from "probable cause" to "clear and convincing" evidence. If the petition is successful, the court can enter a short-term emergency ERPO, usually lasting two weeks or less. In many cases, that's all that is needed—the crisis can be averted. A longer-term ERPO can only be entered after a full hearing at which the petitioner again bears the burden of proof, usually at a higher threshold, and at which the gun owner can contest the order.

If there is a constitutional flaw in this basic structure, it has apparently escaped notice of the entire United States judiciary: Courts have unanimously rejected Second Amendment and due process challenges to ERPO laws, and for good reason.

Perhaps surprisingly, the Second Amendment has not been the focus of the constitutional complaints. That's because even ardent Second Amendment defenders like Justice Amy Coney Barrett recognize that "legislatures have the power to prohibit dangerous people from possessing guns"—as Barrett wrote in 2019 case, when she was a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. Courts reviewing extreme-risk laws have upheld them on that very basis. In 2016, for example, a Connecticut appellate court relied on U.S. Supreme Court precedent in holding that Connecticut's statute "does not implicate the second amendment, as it does not restrict the right of law-abiding, responsible citizens to use arms in defense of their homes."

The crux of the political debate has therefore focused on due process—although due-process challenges to red-flag laws have fared no better. Nor should they have. A prime complaint about red-flag laws is that they allow an order to issue before the gun owner has an opportunity to contest the evidence, but the Supreme Court has long recognized that there are "extraordinary situations where some valid governmental interest is at stake that justifies postponing the hearing until after the event," as Justice John Marshall Harlan II wrote in a 1971 case. Examples include restraining orders filed by one domestic partner against another, civil commitments for mental illness and the temporary removal of children from parental custody in emergency situations (for instance, when there are credible allegations of abuse). In situations like these, delaying urgent action until after a full hearing can lead to catastrophic outcomes.

Given that the Constitution allows emergency action to temporarily remove a person's child before a full hearing, it's hard to argue that it prohibits emergency action to temporarily remove a person's guns. Quite simply, the Constitution does not require society to wait until the trigger is pulled.

Though they vary in their particulars, existing extreme-risk laws contain several important procedural safeguards that the Supreme Court has recognized help to forestall abuse and ensure due process. They impose the burden on the petitioner to convince an independent third party; they guarantee active judicial oversight and provide a prompt hearing focusing on the degree of risk; and many states provide specific criminal penalties for filing false or harassing extreme-risk petitions (in addition to existing punishments for perjury).

Understanding constitutional requirements is important not only for lawyers and judges, but for those debating gun regulation in public discourse. Time and again, arguments based on misunderstandings of the Constitution have been used to derail reasonable gun regulation. After Sandy Hook, for example, an overwhelming majority of Americans wanted to expand the existing system of background checks for gun sales. Of the minority opposed—some strongly so—the most common reason was that doing so would violate the Second Amendment, yet that position has no support in legal doctrine.

We should not once again make the mistake of blaming the Constitution for inaction on gun laws. The structure of extreme-risk laws is entirely consistent with not only the Second Amendment but also the constitutional guarantee of due process.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I want to excoriate as absolute nonsense, pernicious nonsense, what we just heard from Mr. JOHNSON, from Mrs. LESKO, and what I presume we will hear for the rest of the debate on this bill.

Red flag laws are in effect in 19 States and the District of Columbia. Every court that has considered them has found them constitutional. Every court has said that they meet the requirements of procedural due process—every single court.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank him for bringing his superior knowledge of our Constitution and the law of the land to bear in this important debate for the children.

Yesterday, as we had the debate on so many other pieces of legislation which passed with bipartisan support, we said it was of the children, by the children, and for the children. "Of them" because they are suffering. "By them" because they are testifying in the Congress of the United States, apparently to no avail to some in the Congress, but making an emotional appeal of the facts of their case to the American people, and again, all of it for the children.

The Protecting Our Kids Act, I thank the chairman for bringing that to the floor. The legislation passed yesterday. It has strong steps to save lives, whether it is raising the age to purchase weapons of war, outlawing bump stocks

and high-capacity magazines designed for mass murder, cracking down on gun trafficking and ghost guns, and strengthening safe storage requirements, to name just a few.

Today, the House builds on this progress by passing our Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act, another lifesaving measure aimed at preventing the next tragic shooting before it is too late.

Too often, what we know is that those who pose a risk of gun violence show early warning signs: a menacing message online, a troubled message to a loved one. Yet, in too many communities across the country, concerned family members, friends, and law enforcement have no legal pathway to get deadly weapons out of the hands of these troubled individuals.

Under the leadership of Congresswoman LUCY MCBATH, the House will pass a bill empowering family members and law enforcement to seek a Federal court order to temporarily remove access to a gun from individuals who pose a threat to themselves and to others.

Thanks to the leadership of Congressman SALUD CARBAJAL, this legislation will include incentives to encourage more States to adopt extreme risk protection order laws of their own. The incentives exist in many States, but not all.

Doing so will not only protect from mass shootings but also from the quiet daily massacre by suicide and gun crimes. These so-called red flag laws by some are saving lives in the 19 States and, as was mentioned, the District of Columbia, where they have been enacted. The statistics show that.

The American people are overwhelmingly for this lifesaving measure. Recent polling shows 8 in 10 Americans support it.

Madam Speaker, as you know, and you have experienced it in your State, gun violence in our Nation has reached a fever pitch in recent weeks. People keep saying again and again and again that we have gun violence. I would say it is not again and again and again; it is always. It is not one after another; it is ongoing, whether it is mass murders that are high profile or every night in cities and places across our country.

Sadly, too many Members think, in the wake of gun violence, a moment of silence is sufficient—a moment of silence. As Mr. HIGGINS said following the Buffalo massacre, we have a moment of silence, and then we must have action—and then we must have action.

Today, all Members have a chance to take action, to vote for another strong step, giving our communities a chance to prevent the next massacre. The next massacre could be a family tragedy, so it is personal as well as community protection.

Indeed, if you knew where and when the next gun incident would be, how could you oppose having the tools to possibly stop it? If you knew that children could possibly be exposed because of the action of someone practically a

child themselves, still a teenager, having access to a weapon of war, why wouldn't you want to take action to stop it?

I urge all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join us in a strong bipartisan "aye" vote for this legislation. In States across the country, this is not partisan at all. Let's hope that it will not be in the House of Representatives.

At the same time, we remain very prayerful and hopeful that the Senate will soon reach bipartisan agreement so that we will move a step closer to freeing our children from the horrors of gun violence, once and for all—our children, whether it is violence to them or violence to their parents and family members.

For the children, of the children, by the children, that is our mission. I urge an "aye" vote.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, one of the most fundamental, God-given rights that we possess, which is uniquely protected in our American Constitution, is the right to keep and bear arms for self-defense and to ensure that we remain a free people.

We have seen under this administration, supported by the Democrat majority in this Congress, an unprecedented trampling on the basic rights of American citizens over the past 2 years. Our most precious freedoms to assemble together, to go where you want, to worship as you choose, to earn a living or operate your business, to keep your job or your employees, what you have to wear on your face, and whether or not you are required to receive a vaccine that you may not want or may not need all trampled upon by Democrats in power.

Democrats simply do not believe in the inalienable rights of American citizens to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They believe that your rights come from government, and they, therefore, have the right to take them away.

The guarantee provided by our Founders to ensure we remain free from foreign invasion and, yes, as our Founders clearly warned us, from an oppressive government like we see in Canada, Australia, and the Democrats' beloved Communist China is the constitutional right of law-abiding citizens to be armed as they choose.

Over and over, the Founders affirmed and reiterated that Congress has no power—no power—to limit the right of lawful citizens to arm themselves. H.R. 2377 would create a nationwide system of red flag laws, undermining the constitutional guarantee of due process, which is required before depriving any American of their Second Amendment right.

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. CARBAJAL).

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative MCBATH for yielding time.

Madam Speaker, 8 years ago, my own community of Isla Vista near UC Santa Barbara saw firsthand the horror and the trauma that a mass shooting brings. In 8 years since that attack, we have stood in solidarity with other communities reeling from the hundreds of mass shootings in our schools, our shopping malls, our houses of worship, and our Main Streets.

Madam Speaker, I share the outrage and frustration of the majority of Americans and many of my colleagues here in Congress that there are some in Congress who have kept us from doing our job to protect children by blocking commonsense gun safety measures.

I stand before you today as the author of a gun safety measure that has enjoyed bipartisan support, that has been implemented in Republican- and Democratic-led States alike, and that has been proven to reduce gun deaths and stop mass shootings before they happen. I am speaking about extreme risk protection orders or, as they are more commonly known, red flag laws.

These laws are simple. If an individual is showing signs that they may be a danger to themselves or others, a police officer or a family member can, through due process, go to a judge and request an extreme risk protection order, which temporarily bars that person from owning or purchasing a firearm. These laws are already on the books in 19 States and the District of Columbia, and in those places, they have saved lives.

Part of the reason these laws work is because warning signs of mass shootings are not as rare as you might think. In fact, a U.S. study of school violence found that the majority of incidents come with clear warning signs, which we have seen before in some of our most infamous school shootings: Columbine, Sandy Hook, Parkland, and even Uvalde.

That is why, in the wake of these tragedies, Republican- and Democratic-led States have approved red flag laws that have gone on to intervene in thousands of potentially violent attacks before they happen.

Florida residents, for example, have used ERPOs more than 8,000 times since they implemented their red flag law after the Parkland shooting. California implemented their red flag law after the UCSB Isla Vista attack in my community.

Police officers have used it to prevent numerous workplace attacks and other violent incidents. These red flag laws are also critical to reducing the largest form of gun deaths in our country, suicide by firearm.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 30 seconds.

□ 0945

Mr. CARBAJAL. Madam Speaker, as someone who lost one of my own siblings to suicide by a gun, I personally

am proud to stand in this Chamber today in her memory, Carmen, to see my bill come to a vote.

This measure is popular, bipartisan, and common sense. That may be why Republican Senators have introduced similar legislation in the past, to incentivize States to expand red flag laws and support States that already have them.

There is no bill that we can pass that would be the panacea to solve our violence overnight, but with this measure and those that we passed yesterday, we can make a major difference. We need to do this now.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK).

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Madam Speaker, Alexis de Tocqueville said that the defining trait of socialism is "a profound opposition to personal liberty and scorn for individual reason, a complete contempt for the individual."

Socialists are hostile to our Bill of Rights specifically because it protects the individual against the State by guaranteeing our most fundamental rights and the means to defend them, and the guarantee that we can't be deprived of them except through due process of law.

You have the right to have your day in court, to face your accuser, to present evidence on your behalf, to contest the charges brought against you.

Now, if someone is adjudged to be dangerously mentally ill, of course they should not have access to firearms or to any other weapons. They shouldn't be on the street where they can do harm at all. They should be confined, during the course of their illness, so they can be treated and not endanger themselves or others.

We already have commitment procedures that address this in concert with our Constitution. In that process, you appear before a judge, you can know the charges, you can face your accuser, you can plead your case, and you can present evidence on your own behalf in open court.

But not under this bill. Under this bill, an anonymous accuser, including a jilted date or an ex-roommate, can trigger a secret proceeding that you don't even know is happening until the police show up at your door to strip you of your Second Amendment right to self-defense, and the burden then falls on you to try and restore it.

And it won't stop here. The left has already branded speech they disagree with as dangerous.

But they are right about one thing. This is an extreme risk bill. It is an extreme risk to our most fundamental individual rights as Americans.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Republican speakers obviously have more regard for their politics and for the National Rifle Association than they do for the lives of our children.

We see that every moment here, when they keep repeating the words that this is unconstitutional, when courts in 18 States and the District of Columbia have found them constitutional, and Supreme Court Justice Amy Coney Barrett, on the 7th Circuit, said: History is consistent with common sense. It demonstrates that legislatures have the power to prohibit dangerous people from possessing guns.

So I don't think we should hear lectures on Democrats don't care about due process. We do. We also care about children's lives.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act. Before the Emanuel church shooting, before the Uvalde, El Paso, and Parkland shootings and so many others, shooters showed warning signs or even flat out said what they were going to do.

Before many die by suicide by gun, they show warning signs that they may be a danger to themselves.

In these situations, there is often evidence that something terrible is going to happen. We know it, we can even articulate it, but we are often powerless to stop it.

This bill remedies this situation. This bill would help prevent individuals who pose an imminent threat to themselves or others from accessing firearms, by allowing law enforcement and family members to file a court petition in Federal court to temporarily—temporarily—block dangerous individuals' access to guns.

Despite the claim that this bill invades due process, this is absolutely false. It is a thinly veiled attempt to prevent any and all regulations of firearms in this country. As the chairman has said, it has been found constitutional. There is a hearing before the seizure with a judge, with witnesses, testimony under oath, affidavits. The judge makes a finding. It happens all the time in domestic violence cases.

These guns can only be taken away for a temporary period after a hearing with a judge, who determines on balance that it is necessary to do so for the safety of the gun owner or the community.

This bill is so common sense. It has historically been bipartisan. The last Republican President supported it, introduced by Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM in the Senate.

I thank Congresswoman MCBATH. Our Republican colleagues this morning have been talking about their passion for the Second Amendment, their devotion to the right to bear arms. If only for a moment they showed the same devotion, the same commitment to preserving the life of young people, the right to live a life free from gun violence, to go to a movie theater or church or synagogue and not worry

about their life and their liberty because they are gunned down by someone who shouldn't have a firearm.

This is absolutely the most common-sense proposal that will come before Congress on guns. Keep them out of the hands of people who are dangerous to themselves and others. For God's sake, vote for this bill.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ).

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Speaker, if House Democrats were so worried about violence, they wouldn't open the borders, open the prisons, and then disarm law-abiding Americans who want to protect themselves and protect their families.

Chairman NADLER says that Republicans shouldn't lecture about constitutional rights, but it was the last Democrat speaker, Mr. CICILLINE, who in the House Judiciary Committee said, Spare me the bullshit about constitutional rights. So pardon us for standing up for the Constitution and the very due process that ensures that we are able to have a civil, functioning society in this country.

Speaker PELOSI asks the question: Well, if you knew when the next act of violence would be, why wouldn't you want to stop it? What is this, the United States Congress, or the plot for the movie "Minority Report"?

The best you could ever hope to have in terms of warning is what we had in the Parkland case, where a neighbor saw Nikolas Cruz preparing for a school shooting, called the FBI, and because they were so focused on the bureaucracy, they didn't take action.

That is why I am against federalizing the regular police and it is why I am against federalizing the school police, because the more the FBI was involved, the more they botched the case, and maybe there are people dead who didn't need to be.

These red flag laws violate our Second Amendment rights, our Fifth Amendment rights, and when they are done at the national level, they violate our Tenth Amendment rights. It is crazy that we are considering legislation to bribe the States to take rights away from our fellow Americans, and it is nuts that Republicans in the Senate, the very Republicans who say they are the classic, liberty-minded conservatives, they are now working with Democrats on this very endeavor to Federalize the school police and to engage in this bribery for the sake of deprivation of rights.

Let me give you this warning, my friends: It is no victory, as Mr. CARBAJAL said, that in my beloved Florida we have used red flag laws 8,000 times. There weren't 8,000 school shooters we stopped, probably not even 8,000 criminals.

What we do see is that these red flag laws are used in divorce proceedings, they are used in every type of dispute and shouldn't be a cudgel that way. We will stand up for their rights. That is no bullshit; we will.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded not to use profanity on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, since the massacre in Newtown, Connecticut, about 10 years ago, we have not enacted any substantive firearm restrictions to prevent children from being slaughtered in our schools.

In fact, not since the massacre of first graders and their educators at Sandy Hook, but in the 20 years since the shooting at Columbine, we have not enacted any new meaningful restrictions on firearms.

We have an obligation to protect our constituents, and we have a responsibility to keep the American people safe.

After each of these instances, we hear from our friends across the aisle that we must address mental health. I agree. But we must prevent those who are intent on harming themselves or others from having access to dangerous weapons and carrying out their intent.

That is why I support this thoughtful proposal balancing public safety and the individual's right to due process.

Let's just take the massacre in Uvalde. Should there have been a law in place in Texas, a red flag law, perhaps the gunman could have been stopped. There were plenty of warning signs, including the gunman with pictures of a cat he had killed and his frequent online threats to teen girls.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties, I take the due process clause seriously. In this legislation, a court would need to make an individualized determination, looking at specific facts before issuing an order. A full hearing is required in 72 hours, where the party can have personal attendance and object.

This legislation is absolutely necessary, and I urge all my colleagues to support it. We have a moral obligation to act.

Yesterday, this body, with a bipartisan vote, adopted the Protecting Our Kids Act, which would make meaningful updates to our Nation's gun laws. We must go further, I believe, and reenact the assault weapons bans.

These bills would make a meaningful difference in gun violence in the United States and save American lives. God would not look kindly upon the use of weapons to kill his children, as happened in Uvalde, Texas.

Our votes are not political calculations; they are obligations. We have a duty to protect God's children.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MCCLAIN).

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Madam Speaker, I think what we need, again, is a little truth, transparency, and consistency.

I will share, as a mother of four, I represent the fact that you tell me that I don't care about children. In fact, when you have soft-on-crime policies, I need my Second Amendment right to protect my own children because the soft-on-crime policies don't help.

During these debates, on these unconstitutional—you know the thing we all took an oath to uphold—gun bills, the Democrats have been making the claim, well, if you can't buy alcohol or cigarettes, you shouldn't be able to buy an AR-15.

All right. Let's stick with that concept. Here is a concept: Apply it throughout every form. But let's talk about a couple of things that the Democrats feel you are mature enough to do under the age of 18. Because, once again, their standards clearly aren't consistent. What a concept, to be consistent.

Democrats believe that under the age of 18, you should be able to get an abortion. While you are at it, don't even talk to your parents about it.

Under the age of 18, Democrats think you should be able to change your sex without notifying parents.

At 18, you can vote.

At 18, you can join the military and lay your life on the line for this country.

And I bet they think that the 18-year-old Buffalo shooter is actually mature enough to be charged as an adult, right?

So, again, let's have some consistency in our standards.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, do we not hear the cries of the fourth grader in Uvalde who said, "All of my friends are dead"?

Would you like to do something about gun slaughter in this country? Then join us.

One commonsense way we can do this is by passing my friend and colleague, Congresswoman MCBATH's, Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act, red flag laws.

We know that in 46 percent of shootings, the attacker expressed interest in harming others. There was a cry for help, a warning. Someone knew that violence could erupt. Someone had the ability to intervene. We have a responsibility to intervene.

Representative MCBATH's bill would do just that, intervene when someone is a risk to themselves or others. We do not have to live this way. Fearful for our children at school, at movies, the grocery store, or the TLA on South Street in Philadelphia.

We do not have to live this way, and we don't want to: 79 percent of Americans support red flag laws and 67 percent of gun owners.

Stop sentencing our children to having to lament that all of their friends are dead.

□ 1000

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. WENSTRUP).

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, next week will mark 5 years since the fateful morning on the baseball field where 136 rounds were fired in an attack on Republicans. Only by the grace of God were 20 or more of my Republican colleagues and staff not killed by a crazed terrorist wielding guns on that baseball field. So this is not a theoretical exercise for many of us on this side of the aisle.

I say this not to take away from the tragedies that any one of us has experienced, but to highlight the good people on both sides of this issue can bring our personal experiences to the debate and may see things differently, while both condemning violence and wanting to act.

When I reflect on that day, it is not about the weapon. It is about the person, the evil person that is on the other side of that weapon. It was guns that stopped that killer—two undercover Capitol police officers. They were only there because STEVE SCALISE was there. And he got hit. Otherwise, that terrorist could have easily assassinated 20 to 30 Members of Congress and staff.

Clearly, there are people I don't want to have a gun in their hands but we can't ignore the hate, the evil that is gripping too many in our country today. We have laws against murder. Yet, we see murder.

If my little daughter hits her big brother, I want to know why. I don't blame the stick in her hand. As a physician, common sense tells me that if we don't look at the events in someone's life that lead to the thoughts and the feelings that then lead to this horrific murderous behavior, then we are doing our society a grave injustice. And that is what is happening. We have seen this movie before.

Did these laws change the disturbing trends that we are seeing? Previous bans have made no difference. It has been proven. Many of our communities have gun laws and have even more homicides than ever.

We as Americans need to do some serious soul-searching about ourselves because something serious has changed in our society over the last several decades.

Is it the absence of God?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman.

Mr. WENSTRUP. Madam Speaker, we had a public school in my district that was forced by the left and the courts to take down "thou shalt not kill" from in front of the schools.

Is it the breakdown of the family, the disruption of the community, the implosion of the village? Or is it the destruction of our mental health system, which, unfortunately, turned everyone onto the streets instead of reforming our institutions?

It could be all these things and many more, but until America is willing to take a long, hard look at ourselves and heal what truly ails us, I fear we are simply doomed to repeat what we have done in the past and we are doing here today.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), chairman of the Gun Violence Prevention Task Force.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation and thank Congresswoman McBATH and Congressman CARBAJAL for the great work they have done to put this together.

Red flag laws are supported by a majority of Americans and nearly 70 percent of gun owners. Red flag laws provide an opportunity for an intervention if someone demonstrates that they are a danger to themselves or to others. California's red flag laws have been used 21 times to prevent mass shootings.

The bill we are considering today was originally authored by Senator LINDSEY GRAHAM, a Republican, and is very similar to the Florida red flag bill that was signed by then-Governor RICK SCOTT, also a Republican, and today a U.S. Senator. Neither of those two have ever been accused of being antigun or anti-Constitution.

We know red flag laws save lives and we know the issues raised by the other side of the aisle are a stretch at best. If someone files a false complaint, they are subject to a \$5,000 fine and 5 years in jail. This bill will save lives, and I urge you to vote "yes."

The only real question is how much more bloodshed is needed to spur us to do the right thing and help us keep our kids and our communities safe.

Please vote "yes" on this bill.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON).

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, from the debate and from the whole premise of this red flag law proposal, you would think that there was no such way to deal with this problem in America. It has been pointed out that 19 States have red flag laws already, but there are 50 States that already have a way to have someone adjudicated minimally dangerous.

Every single State, the premise that we can identify somebody who might pose a risk to themselves or others is the whole premise why red flag laws might work. But that is the same premise that allows Baker Acts to work in every single State and Washington, D.C.

The difference is that the person charged, the person accused of being this mentally incompetent, mentally dangerous person, has the right to confront their accuser. And that is what they are trying to undo. It already exists in law. Everyone knows that we

cannot accept our children being murdered. We can't accept our communities being destroyed and gutted, not just by violence, by increasing violence, by increasing acts of despair; not just shootings, but suicides—and the number one cause of death for 18- to 45-year-olds—fatal overdoses.

There is something going on wrong. It is not the guns, it is the culture and the evildoer. When do we stop blaming the evildoer, the doer of evil deeds? And if you could identify who that doer of evil deeds might be, wouldn't you want to take them away from the weapons instead of taking the weapons away from them?

If you don't take the person away, they can get other guns. They might even get a car and drive through a parade.

Let's keep our communities safe. Let's keep our kids safe. Let's focus on the real problem and not just run the same play over and over again. The Democrats have a preconceived solution to every emergency, and it is shameful to watch this exploitation of violence to achieve a Democrat-long-standing objective to undermine our Second Amendment.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for H.R. 2377, the Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act. Included in this legislation, is the Extreme Risk Protection Order Act, which I have been proud to co-lead for many years with my friend and colleague, Congressman CARBAJAL.

Madam Speaker, April 16, 2007, 15 years ago, 32 Virginia Tech students, in my home and Commonwealth, were killed by a young man who was well-known to the community to have paranoid schizophrenia. He had been hospitalized. He had been picked up by the police. He had been banned from classes. There was every reason in the world for him to be on the background checklist. Yet, he was able to buy the weapons legally that killed those 32 kids.

In 2014, I had a long conversation with a friend who was deeply depressed. He was having trouble getting out of bed, trouble finding a psychiatrist who would treat him. I made some calls to try to find somebody, and then didn't do anything but worry, and was stunned when he got out of bed to go buy a gun and kill himself.

To this day, I so regret that I did not call his wife, and we went together to the court to get him on the background checklist. We have all lost too many friends. We all are grief-struck by the massacre of children.

Red flag laws may not protect everyone, but it will save many lives and it is a start.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, do you ever wonder how many of our colleagues in the Democrat aisle receive

Bloomberg money to advocate for taking away Americans' Second Amendment rights? I do.

You hear about the NRA. You sure don't want to confess the Bloomberg donations that you receive as you emasculate America's rights. Yet, we hear about your polling. But you know what, 6 in 10 Americans, including almost half of Democrats, support armed officers and leaders at schools to protect their children. Democrats oppose that.

We hear about due process. Due process doesn't mean you have an ex-parte hearing by an undisclosed informant who comes in and says, Look, we think this person is a danger to themselves or others, when the undisclosed informant has a grudge or an axe to grind. That is why you have 8,000 of those in Florida.

Due process doesn't mean we take away your rights and then you get to petition to have those rights reinstated. No, this bill is designed specifically to get around the laws that are present in 50 States that do address due process and do address people who are a danger to themselves and society. This bill is ripe for abuse.

Some States have enacted similar laws. In Connecticut, for example, nearly a third of all ex-parte orders are overturned once a judge hears both sides of the story.

And why is that? You have already taken away their rights. But almost a third of them are overturned.

In a markup last week, there was some confusion as to what due process means. It does not mean that you can deprive an individual of their rights first and then later let them have a hearing to reinstate those rights. But that is what this bill does. Deprivation first, a hearing later.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. I rise today to address the indication that what we Democrats are doing is meaningless.

Meaningless to ban bump stocks. Well, tell that to the 60 people who were murdered at the Mandalay hotel where a gunman fired more than a thousand rounds in short order.

Meaningless to raise the age to 21 to purchase an assault weapon. Explain that the ghosts of the 10 people who were killed at Tops grocery store. Make it clear to those 19 babies who were murdered at an elementary school in Texas.

Meaningless? Tell that to the lives of those that have been lost. No, it is not meaningless.

Madam Speaker, I tell my dear friends that what we are doing right now is more than common sense. It is just good sense to prevent people from killing other people.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. GREENE).

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, well, we don't agree on much these days here in Congress but I know there is one thing we all agree on. We all agree that we really like guns. See, we are the special privileged elites. We are the ones in this Chamber being protected by guns while the American people don't have men and women with guns outside their homes. Of course, not at any gun-free school zone they are not protected, nor at work.

But here at Congress, the same Congress that is voting to send just millions and millions of dollars worth of guns to Ukraine so that they can defend themselves is the same Congress working as hard as possible to take away the Second Amendment rights from Americans. You see, our job here is to protect rights like due process and the Second Amendment rights of Americans, not strip them away.

Red flag gun laws violate Americans' due process rights and this is the type of thing that we shouldn't be passing in this Congress, especially while we enjoy the very privileged elite special protection of guns.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time remains on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York has 6½ minutes. The gentleman from Ohio has 11 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE).

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to make an urgent plea for action.

How can we listen to an 11-year-old girl talk about smearing herself with her own dead friend's blood so she doesn't get killed and think that the appropriate response is thoughts and prayers. It is unacceptable.

We have the power to make real change and end gun violence. Right now, the American people are calling on us to protect their kids, their family, and their community. I am not going to sit on the sidelines and neither should this legislative body. If not now, when? Every Member should support commonsense gun safety legislation. Not taking away your right to own a gun or your constitutional right, but use common sense, that, as my grandmother used to say, is not very common today.

Madam Speaker, the people of America are counting on us. Act now.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Madam Speaker, we have heard time and time again that the Democrats say this is not a violation of due process; not a violation of our constitutional rights. It most certainly is.

Remember the basics here. Someone doesn't like you. They file a complaint. There is a hearing within 24 hours, a hearing that you are not allowed to attend, you are not allowed to be there to face your accusers. The government

takes your gun or guns. Several days later there is a real hearing—well, a real hearing with a lower standard. The burden of proof for the government is not beyond a reasonable doubt to deny you your constitutional right. It is a clear and convincing standard. So a lower standard to take away your fundamental liberty when you didn't commit any crime. If that is not a violation of due process, I do not know what is.

□ 1015

Title I of this bill, it will all be administered by the Biden administration Department of Justice, the same Department of Justice that got a letter from a leftwing political organization and, 5 days later, sent a memorandum to every single U.S. attorney in this country saying this: Set up a dedicated line of threat communication on parents; use counterterrorism measures against moms and dads who had the nerve to show up at a school board meeting and speak up for their kid.

Then, 16 days after that memorandum went out, the FBI sends an email out and says: Put a threat tag, a designation, a label, on moms and dads who did show up at school board meetings who someone filed a complaint about on that snitch line, and investigate them. That same Biden administration Justice Department will be administering this law.

That is why we are so against this measure and why it is so darn dangerous. They can say all day long it doesn't violate due process; it most certainly does, and it is going to be administered by a Justice Department that has already proven they are willing to go after parents who speak up for their kids.

That is why this bill is so terrible, why Republican Senators are pushing this and, as Mr. GAETZ from Florida said, trying to bribe States to implement this when we have the history of the Biden Justice Department and know what this thing is going to look like and how it is going to violate due process. That is what is wrong with this legislation and why Republicans are so darn against this thing.

I hope they will come to their senses, stand up for the law-abiding American citizens and their fundamental liberties, and vote this thing down.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding, and let me personally on this floor—I have said it many times—offer my sympathy to LUCY MCBATH for the pain that she continues to live with for the loss of her son.

Let me say to my friends, your arguments could not be more absurd. Over these last 2 days, I have heard welfare

state; I am a person of faith as all who profess such, challenging whether or not we have faith; speaking about the absurdity of not understanding the Constitution; disrespecting the democratic system that we have; that there will be an outrageous attack on individuals with the red flag laws.

You are just simply wrong. My plea is to the American people because you can force people who masquerade as believing that it is a shame for children to die, but yet do nothing. This is the side of doing absolutely nothing but casting aspersions and challenging what is right.

Red flag laws are right. Why? Indiana passed it in 2005, and in years since, the State's firearms suicide rate has gone down 7.5 percent. They work. A little boy, 16 years old, in New York was getting ready to shoot up his students, had shotguns at home. An order was put forward, and he admitted that not having the guns in the home was helpful and the order helped him.

Is there no desire to do something in the name of those who died wrongly in Buffalo? Is there no desire?

Are you not in any way aware of Zaire, a mother's child trying to work in a job and was severely injured?

Are you not aware of Amerie, 10 years old, who died and bled out as she called 911?

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD two lists of victims from the Uvalde school shooting and the Buffalo supermarket shooting.

THE 21 VICTIMS OF THE UVALDE SCHOOL SHOOTING

Makenna Lee Elrod, 10;
Layla Salazar, 11;
Maranda Mathis, 11;
Nevaeh Bravo, 10;
Jose Manuel Flores Jr., 10;
Xavier Lopez, 10;
Tess Marie Mata, 10;
Rojelio Torres, 10;
Eliahna "Ellie" Amyah Garcia, 9;
Eliahna A. Torres, 10;
Annabell Guadalupe Rodriguez, 10;
Jackie Cazares, 9;
Uziyah Garcia, 9;
Jayce Carmelo Luevanos, 10;
Maite Yuleana Rodriguez, 10;
Jailah Nicole Silguero, 10;
Irma Garcia, 48;
Eva Mireles, 44;
Amerie Jo Garza, 10;
Alexandria "Lexi" Aniyah Rubio, 10; and
Alithia Ramirez, 10.

THE 10 PEOPLE KILLED IN BUFFALO, NY

Roberta A. Drury of Buffalo, N.Y., age 32;
Margus D. Morrison of Buffalo, N.Y., age 52;
Andre Mackneil of Auburn, N.Y., age 53;
Aaron Salter of Lockport, N.Y., age 55;
Geraldine Talley of Buffalo, N.Y., age 62;
Celestine Chaney of Buffalo, N.Y., age 65;
Heyward Patterson of Buffalo, N.Y., age 67;
Katherine Massey of Buffalo, N.Y., age 72;
Pearl Young of Buffalo, N.Y., age 77; and
Ruth Whitfield of Buffalo, N.Y., age 86.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Are you not aware that 80 percent of people considering suicide give some sign of their plans, and nearly 80 percent of perpetrators of mass violence in public places make explicit threats?

Red flag laws are crucial to saving lives.

Yes, the FBI didn't act in Parkland, but a red flag law that was implemented by a Republican Governor could have been effective. There would have been another tool.

The Constitution, for some people, they can't seem to read it clearly. The Second Amendment says to create a militia, but Justice Scalia, who is idolized by the right, made it very clear that the Second Amendment right is not unlimited. It is not a right to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman an additional 30 seconds.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, let me say this: Do you want guns in the hands of dangerous people?

I don't want Republicans shot. That was a dangerous person.

Do you want guns in the hands of gang members? Do you want us to continue like all of these school shootings in the State of Texas?

Let us realize where your heart is and ensure that the mentally ill are not the persons that are the ones that are most dangerous, but it is dangerous people who need red flag laws.

Maybe we need to sit down in the name of John Lewis, who said: Where is your heart, and where is your soul?

We need to pass this red flag law and all of our gun safety laws, and the Senate should pass it as well.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2377, the "Federal Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2021," of which I am a cosponsor.

In recent weeks, we have mourned the loss of life resulting from an ever-increasing number of mass shootings that have shocked the conscience of our nation.

We have a duty to do all we can to prevent gun violence and end the bloodshed. Expanding the availability of extreme risk protection orders is one step we must take because access to firearms can be the difference between life or death—for one person or many.

These laws have proven to be effective, particularly in reducing suicides, which involve firearms more than 50 percent of the time.

We know that suicides are often times an impulsive action. Extreme risk protection orders can generate time and space between the impulse and someone's access to firearms.

Recognizing that up to 80 percent of people considering suicide give some sign of their plans and nearly 80 percent of perpetrators of mass violence in public places make explicit threats or behave in a manner indicative of their intent to carry out an attack, it is clear these orders can help save lives.

Yet under federal law, a person suffering from mental illness is generally not prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm unless certain statutory circumstances occur.

Similarly, a person who has committed a violent act towards others is generally not prohibited from accessing firearms under federal law unless they are the subject of a domestic violence restraining order, have been convicted of a felony, or have been convicted of a domestic violence misdemeanor.

In many instances of gun violence, family and friends noticed warning signs that their

loved ones were a significant risk of harm or injury to themselves or others.

For example, more than a month before the Parkland shooting, someone close to the shooter provided information to the FBI's tip line about his gun ownership, desire to kill people, erratic behavior, and disturbing social media posts, as well as the possibility he might commit a school shooting. But there was nothing to prohibit him from possessing firearms.

Extreme risk protection laws empower those close to people at risk of committing irreversible, hateful acts upon themselves or others to intervene before tragedy strikes.

Instead of focusing primarily on those who suffer from mental illness—the majority of whom are not violent—these laws focus on preventing access to firearms by people who exhibit dangerous behaviors.

While some states have enacted these laws, including Florida following the Parkland shooting, many have not. That is why we need H.R. 2377. Everyone deserves to be safe from gun violence.

This bill would provide nationwide access to extreme risk protection orders through federal courts, improve implementation of existing state extreme risk laws, and through grant funding, encourage more states to adopt such laws.

It would also ensure law enforcement is trained in the use of extreme risk protection orders, including crisis intervention and making referrals to social service providers.

When a concerned loved one can demonstrate that an individual presents a serious threat of injury to themselves or others, they should have an opportunity to request an order, allowing a judge to weigh the evidence and issue an order when appropriate.

This bill would also provide important due process protections including notice, an opportunity to be heard at a hearing within 72 hours after an order is issued if there is a request for a long-term extreme risk protection order, and a right to counsel.

If an order is dissolved or expires any firearms would have to be returned.

And the bill would establish a penalty for anyone who files a false or frivolous petition. I recently read that 44 percent of Republicans believe mass shootings are "something we have to accept as part of a free society," and I simply cannot and will not accept that.

We must never concede defeat to the epidemic of gun violence. Instead, we must continue to encourage and support the implementation of evidence-based solutions like extreme risk protection orders.

I would like to thank Representative LUCY MCBATH and SALUD CARBAJAL for their dedication to this issue and this bill.

I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation that will make our communities safer, whether in our homes or on our streets.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their comments to the Chair.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, the Fifth Amendment states: "Nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

It is the paradox of the American experience that so many who swear to

preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution, the supreme law enshrining our fundamental rights, are so often predisposed to strip those rights, always with noble motive.

Weeks ago, the Biden Department of Homeland Security formed a Disinformation Governance Board to become the arbiter of right think, even since disbanded. Bad idea.

In 2020, State Governors ordered the healthy to stay out of their churches for fear of the virus. Do you remember?

In 1971, the Department of Justice obtained a TRO, a prior restraint, to abridge freedom of the press by forbidding The New York Times to continue publishing the Pentagon Papers. Lower courts approved that, too.

In February 1942, another progressive Democrat, FDR, issued an executive order to intern U.S. citizens and residents of Japanese descent. It was greatly popular; 60 percent of Americans polled supported sending their fellow American citizens to concentration camps. It was approved not just by lower courts but by the United States Supreme Court in *Korematsu*, 1944. It took until 2018 for it to be repudiated. Look again at what you justified.

The long-existing Baker Act provides due process. New York had a red flag law and did not detect the Buffalo shooter.

The fierce urgency of now meets the protections of fundamental rights in the United States Constitution, and they must be vindicated.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding.

The gentlewoman from Texas asked: Do we want guns in the hand of dangerous people? The answer to that question is, of course not. But the question, the only question that matters, is, who constitutes a dangerous person? Who gets to decide, and why? That is the important part here. That is what we are talking about when we talk about due process.

We have laws on the books in, I believe, every State in the Union, so-called Baker Act provisions to civilly commit persons who are a danger to themselves and others.

We have such a law in Texas, but we didn't use it. We didn't use it against a young man who wasn't in school, was harming defenseless animals, was talking about raping women, was clearly not well. We didn't use it.

There are more people killed in the United States by hands and knives than rifles. I don't want a crazy guy in my school with or without the ability to have a weapon.

We should actually be serious about committing people who have mental health problems. That would actually solve the problem.

Everything we are doing here today is a pretext. It is a pretext for tar-

geting, confiscating, and eliminating our ability to have weapons.

When people say things, it is a good idea to believe them.

President Biden: "... whether it is a 9-millimeter pistol or whether it is a rifle is ridiculous. I am continuing to push to eliminate the sale of those things."

Representative MONDAIRE JONES: "If the filibuster obstructs us, we will abolish it. If the Supreme Court objects, we will expand it. . . . We will do whatever it takes."

Representative OCASIO-CORTEZ: Ban semiautomatics.

House Democrats just yesterday tweeted: "Semiautomatic rifles are weapons of war."

Future Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson was applauding the New Zealand Prime Minister's commencement speech about New Zealand's banning semiautomatic rifles.

Representative Beto O'Rourke: "Hell, yes, we are going to take your AR-15."

Even Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE, the gentlewoman from Texas: "I have held an AR-15 in my hand. I wish I hadn't." She talks about a .50-caliber bullet, which isn't even true.

This is a pretext, and we should oppose this.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. MASSIE).

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Everyone wants to stop mass public shooters, but we haven't previously punished people merely on the basis of a hunch, and we shouldn't start now.

Stopping future crimes doesn't work in the movies, and it doesn't work in real life. What can work is providing mental healthcare and counseling to those who need it.

If people truly pose a clear danger to themselves or others, they should be confined to a mental health facility. Simply denying them the legal right to buy a gun isn't a serious remedy.

Actually, it is already possible to take a dangerous person's guns away, but Democrats are completely ignoring involuntary commitment laws that are on the books in all 50 States, presently known as the Baker Act in Florida or the 5150 code in California. These laws are different than the ones that are proposed today in one very important aspect: They involve due process.

What is the difference? In the existing involuntary commitment laws, known as the Baker Act, there is a mental healthcare expert involved; there is no such thing in the red flag laws. There is the ability to challenge your accuser to have a day in court before your rights are deprived; there is no such opportunity in the red flag laws. You get an attorney appointed to you if you can't afford it; no such thing in the red flag laws in many of the States. There are predawn raids that endanger the lives, not just of the per-

son we are worried about but of the officers who are tasked with carrying out the raid.

Red flag laws could actually increase the rate of homicide and suicide. Simply talking to other people about your healthcare issues and your mental health could help you overcome it, but people will be reluctant to do that if red flag laws are in place.

Red flag laws have already created thousands of second-class citizens who no longer have the ability to purchase a firearm for defense in the States that have red flag laws. If this passes today, there will be millions of second-class citizens created in this country who have been deprived of due process and the Second Amendment.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PFLUGER).

Mr. PFLUGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a Texan, a father of three young girls who go to school, and a defender of constitutional rights. This is not just about doing something; this is about doing something that matters.

The horror of the school shootings is an unforgivable tragedy due to the evil we see in people.

There is room for bipartisan solutions. Unfortunately, Democrats don't want to make law; they want to make politics.

Republicans offered an alternative, a bill that would fund school resource officers and mental health counselors, close gaps in security, and strengthen active shooter preparations, with all the costs being offset by the unused COVID funds. Unfortunately, this has been blocked by House Democrats.

There is nothing more important than ensuring our children are safe. I know this because I take my children to school and drop them off and pick them up. But in no way are the recent tragedies justification for an infringement upon the rights of law-abiding Americans.

I won't support legislation that infringes upon those rights being stripped without due process. This is an emotional issue, but it is our job to step back and have an adult conversation.

□ 1030

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA).

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, to say I yield myself such time as I may consume is too short to recap these 2 days of the assault on the Second Amendment.

I will only say, in closing, that it might seem reasonable in this bill—these five or six or seven different bills cobbled together—it might seem reasonable that each of them makes sense.

I ask you, when we changed the Constitution to give an 18-year-old the right to vote, if we simply said today that we have changed our mind, we want to make it 21, don't worry about the Constitution. Wouldn't there be people saying that is ridiculous? Of course, they would.

If we said the First Amendment gives you a right that should not be abridged, and suddenly we say, but we are going to have prior restraint because you might do or say something wrong, we would say that is ridiculous.

Madam Speaker, today this affront on the Second Amendment is, in fact, ridiculous. Each piece may seem reasonable, but not in light of the significance of something enshrined in our Constitution, which is being systematically attacked by the other side.

Today, we are defending the Second Amendment in a way we have not had to in a generation. We stand here not because there aren't some elements that seem reasonable in this legislation, but because at the end of the day, our friends on the other side of the aisle who are not willing to support laws that are on the books being enforced and are not willing to stand behind the law enforcement community that would like to enforce those, they are affronting and trying to undo the Second Amendment without a constitutional change.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, extreme risk laws save lives, it is that simple. Ultimately, that is what this debate should be about—saving lives. This legislation strikes a proper balance between protecting the due process rights of people in crisis and preventing tragedy by ensuring that those who pose an imminent danger to themselves or others do not have access to firearms.

Madam Speaker, this debate has been surreal. Every court that has considered the question has concluded that red flag laws afford proper due process and are constitutional. We already know that extreme risk laws work, but less than half the States have those laws in effect.

Madam Speaker, let us pass this legislation today, so we can bring access to this life-savings tool nationwide. We know it is not enough. We know we need all the provisions of the bill we passed yesterday, and we should bring back the assault weapons ban. But what we cannot do should not block us from doing what we can do. We can save thousands of lives annually, so let us begin.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. JORDAN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 224, nays 202, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 255]

YEAS—224

Adams	Gomez	O'Halleran
Aguilar	Gonzalez (OH)	Ocasio-Cortez
Allred	Gonzalez,	Omar
Auchincloss	Vicente	Pallone
Axne	Gottheimer	Panetta
Barragán	Green, Al (TX)	Pappas
Bass	Grijalva	Pascrell
Beatty	Harde (CA)	Payne
Bera	Hayes	Pelosi
Beyer	Higgins (NY)	Perlmutter
Bishop (GA)	Himes	Peters
Blumenauer	Horsford	Phillips
Blunt Rochester	Houlahan	Pingree
Bonamici	Hoyer	Pocan
Bourdeaux	Huffman	Porter
Bowman	Jackson Lee	Pressley
Boyle, Brendan F.	Jacobs (CA)	Price (NC)
Brown (MD)	Jacobs (NY)	Quigley
Brown (OH)	Jayapal	Raskin
Brownley	Jeffries	Rice (NY)
Bush	Johnson (GA)	Ross
Bustos	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Butterfield	Jones	Ruiz
Carbajal	Kahele	Ruppersberger
Cárdenas	Kaptur	Rush
Carson	Keating	Ryan
Carter (LA)	Kelly (IL)	Sánchez
Cartwright	Khanna	Sarbanes
Case	Kildee	Scanlon
Casten	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Castor (FL)	Kim (NJ)	Schiff
Castro (TX)	Kind	Schneider
Cherfilus-McCormick	Kinzinger	Schrader
Chu	Kirkpatrick	Schrier
Cicilline	Krishnamoorthi	Scott (VA)
Clark (MA)	Kuster	Scott, David
Clarke (NY)	Lamb	Sewell
Cleaver	Langevin	Sherman
Clyburn	Larsen (WA)	Sherrill
Cohen	Larson (CT)	Sires
Connolly	Lawrence	Slotkin
Cooper	Lawson (FL)	Smith (WA)
Correa	Lee (CA)	Soto
Costa	Lee (NV)	Spanberger
Courtney	Leger Fernandez	Speier
Craig	Levin (CA)	Stansbury
Crist	Levin (MI)	Stanton
Crow	Lieu	Stevens
Cuellar	Lofgren	Strickland
Davids (KS)	Lowenthal	Suozi
Davis, Danny K.	Luria	Swalwell
Dean	Lynch	Takano
DeFazio	Malinowski	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	Maloney,	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	Carolyn B.	Titus
DelBene	Maloney, Sean	Tlaib
Demings	Manning	Tonko
DeSaulnier	Matsui	Torres (CA)
Deutch	McBath	Torres (NY)
Dingell	McCollum	Trahan
Doggett	McEachin	Trone
Doyle, Michael F.	McGovern	Underwood
Escobar	McNerney	Upton
Eshoo	Meeks	Vargas
Espallat	Meng	Veasey
Evans	Mfume	Velázquez
Fitzpatrick	Moore (WI)	Wasserman
Fletcher	Morelle	Schultz
Foster	Moulton	Waters
Frankel, Lois	Mrvan	Watson Coleman
Gallego	Murphy (FL)	Welch
Garamendi	Nadler	Wexton
García (IL)	Napolitano	Wild
García (TX)	Neal	Williams (GA)
	Neguse	Wilson (FL)
	Newman	Yarmuth
	Norcross	

NAYS—202

Aderholt	Gimenez	Miller-Meeks
Allen	Gohmert	Moolenaar
Amodei	Golden	Mooney
Armstrong	Gonzales, Tony	Moore (AL)
Arrington	Good (VA)	Moore (UT)
Babin	Gooden (TX)	Mullin
Bacon	Gosar	Murphy (NC)
Baird	Granger	Nehls
Balderson	Graves (LA)	Newhouse
Banks	Graves (MO)	Norman
Barr	Green (TN)	Obenholte
Bentz	Greene (GA)	Owens
Bergman	Griffith	Palazzo
Bice (OK)	Grothman	Palmer
Biggs	Guest	Pence
Billirakis	Guthrie	Perry
Bishop (NC)	Harris	Pfuger
Boebert	Harshbarger	Posey
Bost	Hartzler	Reschenthaler
Brady	Hern	Rice (SC)
Brooks	Herrell	Rodgers (WA)
Buchanan	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Buck	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Bucshon	Higgins (LA)	Rose
Budd	Hill	Rosendale
Burchett	Hinson	Rouzer
Burgess	Hudson	Roy
Calvert	Huizenga	Rutherford
Cammack	Issa	Salazar
Carey	Jackson	Scalise
Carl	Johnson (LA)	Schweikert
Carter (GA)	Johnson (OH)	Scott, Austin
Carter (TX)	Johnson (SD)	Sessions
Cawthorn	Jordan	Simpson
Chabot	Joyce (OH)	Smith (MO)
Cheney	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NE)
Cline	Katko	Smith (NJ)
Cloud	Keller	Smucker
Clyde	Kelly (MS)	Spartz
Cole	Kelly (PA)	Stauber
Comer	Kim (CA)	Steel
Crawford	Kustoff	Stefanik
Crenshaw	LaHood	Steil
Curtis	LaMalfa	Steube
Davidson	Lamborn	Stewart
Davis, Rodney	Latta	Taylor
DesJarlais	LaTurner	Tenney
Diaz-Balart	Lesko	Thompson (PA)
Donalds	Letlow	Tiffany
Duncan	Long	Timmons
Dunn	Loudermilk	Turner
Ellzey	Lucas	Valadao
Emmer	Luetkemeyer	Van Drew
Estes	Mace	Van Dwyne
Fallon	Malliotakis	Wagner
Feenstra	Mann	Walberg
Ferguson	Massie	Walorski
Fischbach	Mast	Waltz
Fleischmann	McCarthy	Weber (TX)
Foxx	McCaul	Webster (FL)
Franklin, C.	McClain	Wenstrup
Scott	McClintock	Westerman
Fulcher	McHenry	Williams (TX)
Gaetz	McKinley	Wilson (SC)
Gallagher	Meijer	Wittman
Garbarino	Meuser	Womack
Garcia (CA)	Miller (IL)	Zeldin
Gibbs	Miller (WV)	

NOT VOTING—2

Fitzgerald	Hollingsworth
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□ 1111

Messrs. MURPHY of North Carolina and BAIRD changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. CICILLINE changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)	Cárdenas	Frankel, Lois
Bass (Blunt)	(Correa)	(Wasserman)
Rochester)	Cooper (Correa)	Schultz)
Brooks	Crist	Garamendi
(Fleischmann)	(Wasserman)	(Beyer)
Brown (OH)	Schultz)	Gimenez (Waltz)
(Beatty)	Evans (Beyer)	Gomez (García
		(TX))

Grijalva (Garcia (IL))	McEachin (Beyer)	Strickland (Takano)
Guest (Fleischmann)	Moore (WI) (Beyer)	Suozi (Beyer)
Johnson (SD) (LaHood)	Moulton (Neguse)	Swalwell (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)	Payne (Pallone)	Taylor (Fallon)
Khanna (Spanberger)	Price (NC) (Manning)	Torres (NY) (Blunt)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Ruiz (Correa)	Rochester (Van Drew)
Lamb (Blunt)	Rush (Jeffries)	(Reschenthaler)
Rochester)	Ryan (Beyer)	Vargas (Takano)
Leger Fernandez (Neguse)	Sánchez (Garcia (TX))	Walorski (Banks)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)	Sewell (Beatty)	Waters (Garcia (TX))
	Sires (Pallone)	Wilson (FL) (Neguse)
	Spartz (Banks)	

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. SCALISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I rise to inquire of the House majority leader the schedule for next week.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), my friend and the majority leader of the House.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana, the Republican whip, for yielding.

Madam Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at 12 p.m. for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business, with votes postponed, as usual, until 6:30 p.m.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning hour and 12 p.m. for legislative business.

On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business.

Next week, the House will consider legislation to address inflation and help bring down costs for Americans. The House will consider the Lower Food and Fuel Costs Act from the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Energy and Commerce to address food prices and help bring down the cost of fertilizer for farmers while providing more affordable options at the gas pump for Americans.

The House will also consider S. 3580, the Senate-passed companion to JOHN GARAMENDI's Ocean Shipping Reform Act, under suspension. We passed it previously, and it is in the Senate. However, this is a compromise with which Mr. GARAMENDI agrees. This legislation will address continued supply chain problems and ensure the fair and expeditious flow of goods in and out of our ports, helping lower costs for American consumers and bolstering our domestic agriculture products.

Additionally, Madam Speaker, the House will consider H.R. 2543, the Racial Equity, Inclusion, and Economic Justice Act, from Chairwoman MAXINE WATERS and the Financial Services Committee to promote racial equity and fair access to economic opportunity for those who are facing discrimination or bias. This will help families who are challenged in accessing financial services and housing at a time when every dollar is critical.

Finally, Madam Speaker, the House will also consider H.R. 2773, Representative DEBBIE DINGELL's bipartisan Recovering America's Wildlife Act.

The House will consider other bills, Madam Speaker, under suspension of the rules. A complete list of suspension bills will be announced by the close of business tomorrow. Additional legislative items, of course, are possible.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I wanted to ask, specifically, there was some talk that we may today take up the Senate bill, the bill that passed over a month ago in the Senate, to give stronger protections to Supreme Court Justices and their families.

Of course, yesterday, something that angers a lot of us—Justice Kavanaugh, there was an arrest of a man that was at his house, attempting to murder Supreme Court Justice Kavanaugh. This is something we have expressed concern about for weeks, especially some of the language directed at Supreme Court Justices, people encouraging people to go to their houses.

There was a bill that had bipartisan support that passed the Senate over a month ago to give them stronger protections. We thought that may come up today. I don't hear it on the schedule. Can we get a vote on that bill when we come back early next week on the suspension calendar to get that bill sent to the President's desk to get that in motion quickly?

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his question. I think it is a very relevant question. I am hopeful that we can move that as early as possible.

I want to tell the gentleman the reason he thought that it might be moved this morning was because last night, I thought I had, after discussions with Senator CORNYN, a way forward that both the Senate and the House could agree on. Unfortunately, this morning, that appeared not to be the case.

We are trying to pursue that because we believe that it is a critical piece of legislation, as are the pieces of legislation we are considering.

I will tell the gentleman that the incident that occurred last night, of course, was covered, as the gentleman, I am sure knows, by the present security arrangements for Supreme Court Justices. The gentleman was taken into custody and apparently didn't get close to the house because of the security.

Nevertheless, we share the gentleman's concerns about the security for our Supreme Court Justices and, frankly, their families, their residences, as we are for the officers and clerks of the Supreme Court and their families and their employees.

So, the answer to your question is that is a priority item that I hope we can get done very early next week.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I hope that we can get that early in the

week put on the suspension calendar, in the form the Senate sent over where there is broad agreement on both sides of the aisle, and get that to the President's desk to get those stronger protections in place.

Finally, I would like to ask the gentleman, we have talked about this bill a number of times, H.R. 6858, which is a bill dealing with American energy independence, to open up more areas of our country to American energy production so that we don't have to be reliant on foreign countries, whether it is Russia, Venezuela, Iran or, now, the President is going to go to plead with Saudi to produce more energy when America has more energy that we could be producing that we can't because of current policies by President Biden.

This would open those up. It would allow us to lower gas prices. It would allow relief to families who are struggling because of these energy policies that are hurting our ability to produce in America and making us more dependent on countries that are cartels or monopolies, whether it is OPEC or other countries where they want they want a higher price. They want to limit production.

We want to open up American energy, and that is what that package of legislation would do.

Can we get that bill added to the calendar quickly, hopefully next week, so that we can help get relief to families who are trying to plan a family vacation and can't afford to pay \$4.50, \$5 a gallon or more for gasoline?

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his question. He has mentioned this before. I am talking to the committee whose jurisdiction this bill is in to consider what they want to do with it, and I am waiting to hear back from them.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, hopefully, we can get that addressed as well so that we can tackle some of these other problems: inflation, high gas prices, border issues that we are trying to bring legislation on.

If the gentleman has nothing else, Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

HONORING THE LEGACY OF MANUELITA GARCIA

(Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Manuelita Garcia.

Manuelita was a force to be reckoned with, a fierce advocate for justice, a true fighter for the community, and a longtime Little Village resident.

On Mother's Day, 2001, Manuelita launched Madres de la Villita to demand the construction of a promised high school in our neighborhood. I joined her and others as they initiated

a 19-day hunger strike to push the school board to fulfill their promise.

Her organizing led to greater support for educational equity and the eventual opening of the Little Village Lawndale High School.

Manuelita will be remembered for her devotion to the youth of La Villita. She knew that when we invest in youth, we invest in our future. Above all, she will be remembered for her commitment to fairness, justice, and equity.

Manuelita, thank you for your friendship. Rest in power, my friend.

REQUEST TO CONSIDER S. 4160, SUPREME COURT POLICE PARITY ACT

(Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I once again come to the floor to try to protect our Supreme Court.

Just yesterday, a man who wanted to kill Justice Kavanaugh was arrested outside the Justice's home. He was arrested with weapons on his person. Justice Kavanaugh has a wife and children. Yes, he does.

The Senate already passed a bill with agreement from 100 Senators to enhance the security protection for members of the Court and their families. Madam Speaker, it has sat here for a month—a month.

Yet, yesterday, House Democrats are leaving. Today, they want to leave for a long weekend. They gave tomorrow back.

I spoke to the majority leader this morning. I told him nobody on this side would object, a unanimous consent. He could run that bill on the floor right now and send it to the President so we could protect the Supreme Court.

How many times do they have to be threatened? How many people have to be arrested with a gun outside their homes? What would have happened had he not called 911? He didn't just have a gun. He had zip ties.

But somehow, you want to leave. This bill could be on the President's desk right now.

Now, think about this. This is coming from the same party whose White House press secretary said this, encouraged protests "outside of judges' homes." She even said that that was President Biden's position.

Let's not forget Majority Leader SCHUMER screaming on the steps of the Supreme Court. What did he say? Madam Speaker, I want you to listen to these words, and I want you to think about these words. What do you think the American public would think Schumer was telling them to do? He said: "You will pay the price. You won't know what hit you if you go forward with these awful decisions."

Now, I don't know if that young man yesterday with that gun and zip ties that was at the home of Justice

Kavanaugh listened to this and that is why he went. I don't know, but I do know that is wrong. I do know we can change that. I do know we can protect them.

That bill has been sitting here for 1 month. I talked to the majority leader today. The only idea people have: Well, let's change it.

What does it mean if it is changed? It means it goes back to the Senate and waits longer.

Why? Why would we do that?

Every single Senator voted for it. And I promise you this: Every single Republican on this side would give unanimous consent to pass that, send it to the President, and protect the Supreme Court.

Enough is enough.

I know the Democrats want to defund the police. I know what they want to do across this country, but this is wrong. This is pure politics. And it has got to stop.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table S. 4160, the Supreme Court Police Parity Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. STANSBURY). Under guidance consistently issued by successive Speakers, as recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual, the Chair is constrained not to entertain the request unless it has been cleared by the bipartisan floor and committee leaderships.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I want it very clear, it is cleared on the House Republican side. There is not one Republican objecting, so the only place it is not being cleared is on the Democrats' side, and it is not moving. It has been sitting on the desk for a month, and that is wrong.

□ 1130

NO ONE IS ABOVE THE LAW

(Ms. PORTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PORTER. Madam Speaker, all government officials must be held accountable, especially those entrusted with the power to interpret our country's laws.

Repeated scandals and lax ethics requirements for Federal judges are eroding Americans' confidence in the impartiality of our courts.

When judges and Justices preside over cases that affect their individual stock portfolios or don't disclose their connections to special interests, they jeopardize the rule of law.

The American people should not have to question if cases are being decided fairly. We need stronger ethics rules to prevent these abuses of power from happening again.

I am backing legislation that will root out corruption, prevent conflicts of interest, and increase transparency in all three branches of the Federal Government.

To restore public trust in our institutions, we must hold government officials to the highest ethical standards. No one is above the law.

REMEMBERING SHERRA ANN EVERETT FERTITTA

(Ms. LETLOW asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LETLOW. Madam Speaker, I come to the floor today to pay tribute to the late Sherra Ann Everett Fertitta, a truly wonderful person and a dedicated mother, grandmother, educator, and friend, who was beloved by so many people across Ouachita Parish and northeast Louisiana.

Madam Speaker, I believe that the best way to describe the kind of person Sherra was is to use the words of her daughter, Tori Fertitta Mortensen. She said, "Her happiness was in seeing the happiness and good works of others."

Sherra was the kind of person who lifted you up every single time you saw her. On a personal level, she was always kind and encouraging, never forgetting to tell me that she was praying for me. It is her caring spirit and remarkable kindness that emerges as a common theme in the memories of her friends.

Sherra was a mom who was absolutely dedicated to her family. She was a teacher who believed that it is essential to pass along the love of learning to the next generation. She not only imparted her wisdom on others but also reminded them that "education is the best investment."

Sherra was a valued member of our community, who worked tirelessly to make it a better place. For instance, when she was working in the healthcare industry, she organized forums that would allow doctors and medical professionals to share information and connect with individuals who needed care and assistance.

She believed that being involved in the political process, helping elect good people to office, and being a strong advocate for your beliefs and values was essential to improving not just our community but our country.

She was a longtime leader for the Ouachita Parish Republican Women and served on the parish's Republican Executive Committee. She volunteered on numerous campaigns and even helped produce a local radio show.

Madam Speaker, I could go on and on about all that Sherra Fertitta did for our community in Ouachita Parish, that is the kind of person she was.

We know that her true legacy lives on through her family, her friends, and the countless people whose lives she touched here on Earth. We will miss her immeasurably and the joy that Sherra Fertitta brought to our lives will never be forgotten.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF DAVID LEBLANC

(Mr. PAPPAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to David LeBlanc of Nottingham, New Hampshire, who passed away on this day 6 years ago.

A lifelong New Hampshire resident, David was born and raised in Manchester and worked in the line department at Public Service of New Hampshire for over 30 years.

He was an avid runner, whose legacy lives on through the Greater Manchester Running Club, which he founded with his wife, Cheryl, in 1980.

David honorably served the State and his country as a member of the New Hampshire Army National Guard. Today, he will be reinterred at the New Hampshire State Veterans Cemetery, something that is only possible because we changed the law this year.

I was proud to sponsor this legislation that ensures all of our veterans, including members of the National Guard and Reserves, can be laid to rest in State veterans cemeteries.

The National Guard and Reserves are a critical component of our military and sacrifice so much to keep us safe.

As we honor the memory of David LeBlanc, let us honor the service of all of our veterans and ensure they are not forgotten.

PRIME-TIME TELEVISION SOAP OPERA

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, tonight starts the latest development in this political circus otherwise known as the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. In prime time.

Instead of working to combat issues facing Americans, such as skyrocketing inflation, decreases in real wages, gas prices barreling towards \$7 a gallon or \$8—if you are a lucky Californian—or the invasion of our southern border, House Democrats are continuing their witch hunt against former President Trump, who seems to still be living rent-free inside their heads.

This time, in a certain boost to their own vanity, the committee has hired former ABC News president, James Goldston, to produce it.

They aren't interested in the truth. They aren't interested in justice; not even the intel that was available ahead of the possible Capitol break-in that they knew about.

The committee is putting on a spectacle, a Hollywood produced, prime-time television soap opera to distract viewers from the real policy-made disasters.

How out of touch are they with the American people? Do you think the young mother desperately trying to find formula for her newborn cares about this hearing?

Do you think the farmer who can't plant this year due to the water shortage, the water being taken away, or the trucker who can't use his equipment because diesel is over \$7 or \$8 cares about this hearing?

Even liberal San Francisco recalled their radical DA because he stopped caring about the people and opened up the city to a crime wave they haven't seen in decades.

People want answers and change, and it isn't about this January 6 deal.

INVESTING IN OUR WATER RESOURCES

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, fresh water is life. I rise today to applaud House passage of the 2022 Water Resources Development Act.

As chair of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies, one of my top priorities is advancing solutions and funding to meet the critical, new, freshwater challenges to every State and community in America.

To grow our economy, create good-paying jobs, and protect and conserve our precious environmental resources, we must invest in freshwater systems and in our ports, harbors, and waterways. We must strengthen communities and ensure Federal agencies, like the Army Corps of Engineers, are prepared for the challenges of today and tomorrow.

As a representative of the agricultural and industrial heartland of America, our Great Lakes region is home to those who make, build, and grow America. The water resources bill will unleash their full potential, meeting new challenges to our ecosystem.

I look forward to working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and our local partners to deliver progress for the American people in every nook and cranny of our beloved homeland.

JUNE IS NATIONAL DAIRY MONTH

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize June as National Dairy Month.

As Republican leader of the House Agriculture Committee, I am proud to be a descendant of a long line of dairy farmers. In fact, Pennsylvania is one of the largest milk-producing States in the Nation. We are home to more than 474,000 cows.

National Dairy Month began as National Milk Month in 1937. Now, it has

developed into an annual tradition that celebrates the contributions the dairy industry has made to the world. From calcium to potassium, dairy products like milk contain 13 essential nutrients, which may help to better manage your weight, reduce your risk for high blood pressure, osteoporosis, and certain cancers.

Yet, for too long, dairy products like milk have been unfairly demonized. Not only does it hurt our dairy industry, but it has also resulted in the loss of nearly an entire generation of milk drinkers. Kids have been cheated out of the nutrition that they need.

Madam Speaker, whether it is protein to help build and repair the muscle tissue of active bodies or vitamin A to help maintain healthy skin, dairy products are a natural nutrient powerhouse. Those are just a few reasons we should celebrate dairy, not just in June but every day all year long.

Happy National Dairy Month.

AMERICA IS BEYOND THOUGHTS AND PRAYERS

(Mr. KAHELE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KAHELE. Madam Speaker, today I urge the United States Senate to pass the Protecting Our Kids Act. The Uvalde shooting in Texas is one of many mass school shootings that will remain a forever stain on our country. We find ourselves here again, in the wake of another elementary school massacre, expressing condolences, sympathy, and outrage.

As a parent to two elementary school-aged children, when my wife and I take our daughters to school, we expect them to run to our car, with smiles on their faces at the end of every fun-filled school day.

Once more, the House took action this week and voted to move this forward. We worked in a bipartisan fashion to pass the most basic measures to keep our families safe from gun violence. This commonsense bill will save lives. It makes crucial changes, raising the age for buying an assault rifle to 21, working toward safe gun storage, and reducing the unregulated trafficking of guns.

We are many school shootings past thoughts and prayers. Sandy Hook, Parkland, Columbine. We need action now. Time and time again, this Nation has failed to act.

We must pass comprehensive gun violence prevention legislation to protect my children, to protect your children, to protect America's children. The American people are demanding for us to act. It is time to act now.

ADDRESSING GUN VIOLENCE

(Mr. KILDEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, from Oxford, Michigan, to Uvalde, Texas,

Americans have seen more than 240 mass shootings in just 158 days. In the past week, a pregnant woman was shot at a picnic in Saginaw, Michigan, and a young boy was shot in Flint.

It does not have to be this way.

America is the only developed country in the world where this type of gun violence happens every single day.

And that is why I support these commonsense efforts to expand red flag laws; to raise the purchasing age for some semiautomatic weapons to 21 years of age; to crack down on gun trafficking and straw purchases; to address ghost guns, untraceable guns without serial numbers that can be bought and assembled at home; to restrict high-capacity magazines; and to ban bump stocks, devices that turn semiautomatic rifles into automatic weapons, into a machine gun.

I wrote this legislation back in 2017 after a mass shooter in Las Vegas was able to fire over 1,000 rounds in just mere minutes, killing 60 people.

While no single law will stop every tragedy, we can do what we can, and that is why I support this important legislation. I am glad the House passed it. The Senate should take it up now.

□ 1145

CHILDREN KILLED BY GUN VIOLENCE THIS YEAR

(Mr. CASTEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CASTEN. Madam Speaker, I will take a moment after the shootings this week just to read the names of the children under 10 years old in America who have been killed by guns so far this year.

Aiden, age 8.
Alice, a newborn.
Alyssa, age 6.
Amare, age 10.
Andres, age 9.
Antonio, who went by the nickname "Espn," age 7.
Arbrie, age 8.
Ariah, age 7.
Arlene, age 9.
Asa, age 8.
Ashton, age 2.
Autumn, age 3.
Avery, 3.
Bella, 4, and her sister, Brixx, was a newborn.
Bridger, age 10.
Bryson, 3.
Caleb, 5.
Cayden, 10.
Charlie, 10.
Charlotte, 9.
Charvez, 2.
Chloe, 7.
Clesslynn, 2.

Madam Speaker, I realize I am being gavelled out there, but there are 600 names on this list. I can't read these in 1 minute.

Are we going to act, or are we going to throw up useless thoughts and prayers? It is time to act.

GUN LAWS

(Mr. GROTHMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, America has been through a tough time the last few weeks due to serious incidents that happened in Buffalo and in Texas. But last week, I was down at the Mexican border, and I talked to some Border Patrol guys, who, because we were Congressmen, brought up what happens when we make it as difficult as possible for law-abiding people to own guns.

Right now, if you compare Mexico and the United States, Mexico has—per capita—about five times as many murders as they do in the U.S. Not 5 percent more, not 50 percent more, five times as many. I am sure the Mexican elected officials who passed those laws making it so difficult to get a gun thought they were going to have a peaceful paradise down there.

Right now, many people are running all over each other to say: Let's pass law. Let's pass this law. Let's take a look and see what happened in Mexico and whether the sole answer is more laws.

Meanwhile, I have a bill making it more difficult to bring guns into schools, and right now, that bill is not moving. I think that would have a good impact.

RECOGNIZING BETTY REID SOSKIN

(Mr. DESAULNIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize my friend, Betty Reid Soskin, as she finally enters retirement from the National Park Service at age 100. Betty has had too many jobs and too many accomplishments and too many compliments for just 1 minute, so I will share a few of the highlights of this remarkable woman's life.

During World War II, Betty was a file clerk for the Boilermakers Union A-36 in Richmond, California, an all-Black union auxiliary.

In 2004, she became a park ranger with the National Park Service assigned to the Rosie the Riveter Park in Richmond, California. In this role, Betty shared her story as a young Black woman working during the war and long held the honorable distinction of being the Nation's oldest National Park Ranger.

Americans came from all over the country to listen to Betty's voice. Betty has been recognized over the years for her advocacy and her commitment to social justice, including by President Obama as Glamour magazine's Woman of the Year, and recently, had a local middle school named after her.

Betty is an important part of our community and our country, and I am proud to call her a friend and a con-

stituent. Her leadership and passionate spirit are an inspiration to all of us, all who have been fortunate enough to know her and for all Americans who know of her.

Congratulations, Betty, and thank you for a wonderful life of service to our community and to our country.

COMPREHENSIVE GUN REFORM

(Mr. JEFFRIES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JEFFRIES. Madam Speaker, this week, House Democrats have led the effort to pass comprehensive gun violence prevention legislation to address this epidemic here in America. We will also ensure that the American people know the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth with respect to the violent insurrection and attack on our Capitol to protect the integrity of our democracy.

At the same time, we continue to fight for good-paying jobs, to lower costs and ensure an economy that works for everyday Americans. We believe in a country where if you work hard and play by the rules, you should be able to provide a comfortable living for yourself and for your family, educate your children, purchase a home, and retire with grace and dignity. That is the great American Dream that we are fighting to preserve for the people.

SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD), my friend.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), my good friend, for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to talk about a major problem facing our communities, and that is human violence. I have four children and four beautiful grandchildren who are school-aged.

Madam Speaker, I have to tell you, when I turned on the television set and saw what was going on in Uvalde, Texas, my heart sank. I saw my grandchildren in the faces of those children that I saw fleeing from that horrible violence that was being conducted that afternoon. It is too often that we turn on our TV sets and see images of schools locked down and grieving communities. Unfortunately, as I mentioned, we saw that unfold in Uvalde, Texas. Yet, every time tragedy strikes, we hear the same conversation, calls for bans on firearms, universal background checks, and red flag laws. That is how we spent the last two days in this Chamber, talking about partisan bills that are, number one, redundant—a lot of these laws already exist—or number two, they are laws that will infringe on the rights of law-abiding

American citizens. Ultimately, they won't fix the problem.

Madam Speaker, the problem is not guns. It is not gun violence. The problem is human violence. When I was sheriff, I used to explain to my community occasionally, when gun violence—as they would call it—would erupt, and they would ask me to talk about it.

Madam Speaker, I would tell the gentleman, Mr. GOHMERT, I would always make the point to them that I could take that weapon off my hip, put it on that podium, and it would never, ever become violent. Now, some human may come along and pick it up and use it violently, but that is a human violence problem. It is not a gun violence problem.

I carried a gun for 41 years. It never became violent. Yet, we see it over and over again. Humans are the cause of this violence. It is a cause of the grief that we are seeing today and feeling in Uvalde and Buffalo and so many other cities across America.

We see it over and over again. A tragedy happens, a gunman is identified, and what do we learn? Then we learn that they showed all sorts of dangerous behavior and telltale signs of violence long before becoming a mass shooter, a murderer, killing animals, making threats, threatening words, self-harm, cutting themselves—the list goes on and on; mental health issues that should have been addressed long before they became an active shooter.

Madam Speaker, but people don't want to talk about that in the wake of a tragedy. The fact is, we already have the tools to deal with these individuals once they are identified. We have the tools to stop these horrific events before they happen. One of the things, as sheriff, I used to tell my officers all the time is I don't want to be the best first responder to a mass casualty event. I want to prevent it before it occurs.

Madam Speaker, I saw firsthand, countless times, when people were a danger, we stopped them before they could hurt others. We put them in jail. We arrested them for making threats. We identified them and we identified the threats that they were making, and we stopped them from acting on those threats.

The challenge here, we must focus on identifying those who are a human threat to themselves and others and then intervene. Too many times after all of these events, we hear that conversation: Oh, I knew this guy. I am not surprised.

Those are the conversations that we hear afterwards. We must identify those suffering from severe mental illness and formally adjudicate them so they cannot buy a firearm. That law already exists. We need to start adjudicating those who are mentally ill and a danger.

And let me say this: Everyone that has a mental illness is not a danger. Many people suffer mental illness and are not a danger. But those that are, we need to adjudicate them as such so

that they can't go down and buy a firearm. Those laws are already on the books, but our community must do a better job of identifying those who need help and then get them the services and treatment that they need and deserve.

We could do this while also upholding basic due process rights. Our whole judicial process system is based on the assumption that people are innocent until proven guilty. But the ex-parte order issued through these red flag laws throws these fundamental rights out the window.

Red flag laws take away a person's Second Amendment rights and a lower evidentiary standard without the opportunity to even defend themselves in court. Ex-parte is almost a secretive process. It is going on without the accused's knowledge. And we see how well the ex-parte process worked in the FISA courts, didn't we?

The reason our judicial system works is because it is adversarial. We have people on both sides of the issue who are fighting it out in court, discussing the facts. Ex-parte, you hear one side of the story. That is all. And they want to use that to take away your Second Amendment rights. Then once deprived of those rights, now we have to prove that we are innocent.

This is backwards and ineffective at solving our violence problem. Before we quickly jump to pass bad legislation—like we just passed this afternoon—let's do a better job of enforcing the laws that are already on our books.

Before we rehash the same talking points and debate partisan messaging bills, let's work together on the areas where we need change. Let's work together to bolster our mental health system so we can better identify people suffering from mental illness and adjudicate them if they are a danger and provide them the treatment they need and deserve.

□ 1200

Let's work together to strengthen penalties for those who steal and traffic in firearms. Let's work together to secure our schools and make sure that our kids have a safe place to learn.

The STOP School Violence Act of 2018, which was signed into law by President Trump, when we drafted the language for that bill, the first concern that I had was identification of those who are a threat, and that is the first part of that law.

The second part of that law now is CPTED, crime prevention through environmental design, how we can stop those who may be coming to our schools to commit violence.

Let's work together to identify the signs of dangerous behavior and prevent these acts of violence before they even happen.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments. I know my friend mentioned he had been a sheriff. He has great expertise in knowing what he is talking about, and I appreciate his insights as a lawman.

Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure and honor to yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARRINGTON), ambassador from Texas Tech University, where their slogan is "Guns Up," not because they are violent, but I have always taken it to mean they were ready to preserve and protect if the need arose.

Mr. ARRINGTON. Madam Speaker, I have never been more proud to be a Red Raider than after that introduction, I can tell you that.

I thank the gentleman, my fellow freedom-loving Texan, Representative GOHMERT, for yielding me the time. We will miss Representative GOHMERT in this Chamber and the fight that he brought every day for the people in this people's House.

I will lend my thoughts and sentiments on this issue of violence. As my colleague from Florida mentioned, human violence, sometimes perpetrated with guns, is a human problem, a problem of the soul, a problem of society, the degradation of our culture and our families. These are issues far deeper than legislation can reach, I can assure you.

I understand, because I am human, that we want to do something and that while that may be a human response, as lawmakers, we should ask the question not can we do something symbolic, can we do something to make the American people feel good, because that is not going to save a single elementary school child. We have to ask the question: What can we do that will actually work, and what can we do that will also preserve the rights of our citizens to protect themselves?

I think we often forget and fail to start this conversation with the genesis and the fundamental rationale for the Second Amendment. Our Founders knew good and well the abuses, the corruption, and the tyrannical force from a coercive central government. They wanted to make sure that not only could we preserve our happiness and our life and liberty from the crazy and the criminal; they wanted to make sure that we would have a last check on tyranny with an armed citizenry.

Folks, the Second Amendment is there, and we have preserved this experiment in liberty and democracy for 240-plus years, even though, in the 20th century alone, tens of millions of people have been slaughtered by their own government. We have preserved this great beacon of liberty, this shining city on a hill, because of that founding principle that the Second Amendment is the citizen's last check on an abusive government.

The Declaration of Independence says it best. It talks about the mission of a government that has the consent of the people to protect and secure the liberties of those people, and whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it. But it goes further. It says when there is a

long train of abuses and usurpation, reducing the society to absolute despotism, it is the right and even the duty of the people to throw off that government.

Folks, that is the context to the Second Amendment. It is not just to give east Texans and west Texans a hunting license. And I think it is critical.

As we grieve with our brothers and sisters in Uvalde, and it is heart-breaking and unthinkable to see that tragedy play out and to see these families suffer, but I think it is incumbent upon mature lawmakers and leaders of the greatest and freest country in the world to take a deep breath and ask the question: Will these things that we are talking about with respect to gun control actually do anything to stop these crazy, murderous people from committing their crimes?

We need to let Uvalde grieve. We need to let the final report come out. We all need to be more vigilant.

Quite frankly, when we talk about 18- to 21-year-olds and extreme risk orders and all the litany of things that are being debated in this Chamber, we ought to let the States like Texas, along with their communities, figure out how to solve these problems and secure their schools and communities.

The Federal Government's mission at its core is to secure the liberties of the people and provide for a common defense. Let Texas figure this out.

My goodness, the very gun control laws that were passed out of this Chamber have been in place in cities and States with the highest gun-related crimes.

No more feel-good measures, no more infringing measures. Let's pray for Uvalde. Let's let Texas solve those problems. Let's protect the God-given, constitutionally protected rights of every American to defend themselves against the criminal and, God forbid, a coercive government.

God bless America, and I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding.

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the wise observations of my friend from Texas. I couldn't have asked for a better lead-in to the thoughts that I have on this very issue. Mr. ARRINGTON had some great insights.

I have an article here from, of all things, ABC News. Above the name of the author, Bill Hutchinson, is a quote from a police official saying: "It is worse than a war zone around here lately."

The article says: "At least 12 major U.S. cities have broken annual homicide records in 2021—and there is still 3 weeks to go in the year." This is from December 8, 2021. This article became more relevant because of the horrors that occurred in Uvalde.

Another quote, from Philadelphia Mayor Jim Kenney: "It is terrible to every morning get up and have to go look at the numbers and then look at the news and see the stories. It is just crazy. It is just crazy, and this needs to

stop." He said that after the city surpassed its annual homicide record of 500, which had stood since 1990.

"Philadelphia, a city of roughly 1.5 million people, has had more homicides this year"—this is 2021—"521 as of December 6) than the Nation's two largest cities, New York (443 as of December 5) and Los Angeles (352 as of November 27). That is an increase of 13 percent from 2020, a year that nearly broke the 1990 record."

The article goes on and talks about all these shootings in our major cities. In fact, these aren't considered mass shootings. They don't meet that definition as commonly used.

From worldpopulationreview.com, the top 10 cities in the United States with the highest murder rates—and that is murders per 100,000 people—number one is St. Louis; number two, Baltimore; number three, New Orleans; number four, Detroit; number five, Cleveland; number six, Las Vegas; number seven, Kansas City; number eight, Memphis; number nine, Newark; and number 10, Chicago.

Now, all of those cities have Democrat mayors. Las Vegas has an independent who was a Democrat until 2009 when he announced now being an Independent.

We also, in 2021, had 16 cities hit record-high homicide rates. Again, rates normally are calculated in murders per 100,000 people. Rochester, New York, had 80. Philadelphia had 524. Louisville, Kentucky, had 179. Baton Rouge had 115. That was an unofficial number but, apparently, accurate or close to accurate. Austin had 88. Indianapolis had 258. St. Paul had 35. Portland, Oregon, had 84. Albuquerque had 107. Tucson had 92. Columbus had 179. Jackson, Mississippi, had 129. Atlanta, Georgia, had 150. New Haven, Connecticut, had 25, which is a tremendous number for a small city. Macon, Georgia, had 52. Milwaukee had 190.

Additional cities with high homicide rates, naturally, Chicago had 797 homicides in 1 year, yet Mayor Lightfoot, prominent Democrat that she is, doesn't want to get to the root causes of that.

□ 1215

Black lives matter. There is absolutely an inordinate number of Black lives that are taken in these Democrat-controlled cities.

New York, New York had 481. It is just tragic what has gone on. So what is different? We have had guns in America. In fact, not only have we had them from our founding, if it were not for guns in America we would not have had a founding, starting perhaps with Lexington Green.

People in America had guns and they defended themselves and they defended their liberty. That is how we came to have what I believe is the greatest country in the history of the world. I know there are a lot of schools that are teaching how terrible this country is, but I hear over and over from people

that come here to the United States from other countries, and they say: You have got to protect your freedom because if you lose your liberty, your freedom here in America, there will be nowhere else in the world anyone can go to be free.

Historically, countries don't go fight for other people's freedom, yet, this country has. We fought the bloodiest war with the biggest loss of life here on our own soil for the freedom of people who were slaves. Yes, I know States' rights were a big part, but let's face it, slavery was at the bottom of it all.

Countries don't do that. This one did. You even had the Founders do something that Founders don't do historically. They condemned themselves in their own founding documents by saying all men are created equal, they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights.

Thomas Jefferson himself put the grievance in the declaration. There was disagreement on it. Here he was a slave owner, yet, the most offensive, longest paragraph of the grievances was because King George had allowed slavery to ever start. The problem, or the wrong, that was being done through that institution, it was wrong. Yes, I know it has always been here on Earth.

As I understand, there may be 40 million or more people in slavery right now today in our modern world, but it doesn't make it right anywhere and it needs to stop. This country had people who were Founders that condemned themselves by putting that language in there because they knew what was right.

This is an unusual country. I know Solomon's Israel was an absolutely amazing place, supposedly the wisest man to ever live. Of course, he had so many wives and that creates problems. More opportunities. More liberty here than anywhere. Yet, we have spent the week hearing over and over about the need for gun control.

The first time I was asked if I supported gun control years ago, I said: Well, of course I do. We were taught in the Army that the most effective gun control back then was—I believe there were eight steady hold factors—which was the best way to control your gun while firing—the steady hold factors were taught.

They don't teach that in the Army anymore, as I understand it. Kids have grown up around guns in America and we didn't have mass shootings. There is something going on here. I know I was condemned roundly this week, yesterday, talking about—we had friends across the aisle who made clear they didn't want to hear any more about prayer. They wanted to do something. They didn't seem to care if it was wrong. They wanted to do something.

Well, John Lott, Jr., had this article on May 26 in Newsweek. I am just touching on certain parts.

He said: "Just as with so many of these attackers"—talking about the shooter in Uvalde—"the man who attacked Robb Elementary School picked

a place where people were banned from carrying concealed handguns. For example, the perpetrator of the Buffalo shooting from a couple of weeks ago wrote in his manifesto: 'Areas where carrying with a concealed weapon 'are outlawed or prohibited may be good areas of attack.' "

He put that in the manifesto in case people just were too dense to understand that it draws shooters if they know they have got soft targets.

John Lott says: "Teachers and staff can carry concealed handguns in about 30 percent of Texas school districts, so we don't need to guess how the policy would work. Nineteen other States also allow concealed carry in schools. Since the year 2000, there has yet to be a single case of someone being wounded or killed from a shooting, let alone a mass public shooting, between 6 a.m. and midnight at a school that lets teachers carry guns.

"While there have not been any problems with armed teachers, the number of people killed at schools without concealed carry has increased significantly over the course of the last decade.

"Biden's speech Tuesday night contained one misleading or false statement after another. Instead of trying to bring the country together, it politicized the attack. When mentioning the Sandy Hook, Parkland, Santa Fe, and Oxford school shootings, Biden claimed that there were 900 instances of gunfire at schools over the last 10 years. But someone committing suicide in a car parking lot at 2 a.m., two gangs fighting over drug turf in a parking lot after school hours, and an accidental discharge in a firearms training class are not remotely similar to the sort of shooting that happened Tuesday. Even including lone suicides, accidental discharges, including those by police, and gang fights, the number—as compiled by my organization, the Crime Prevention Research Center, is about half of what Biden claims it is: 470.

"Since 1998, there have been a total of nine attacks similar to the Robb Elementary School shooting. Nine is nine too many. But once you adjust for population, there are many other countries, from Germany to Russia to Finland, that have comparable rates of school shootings.

"Biden says that we need common-sense gun laws, but what he proposes simply will not help. He doesn't seem to realize that over 92 percent of violent crime in America has nothing to do with guns. Focusing on so-called 'assault weapons' is not only not going to stop mass public shootings, but it won't make a difference in reducing murders at large.

Madam Speaker, one murder is too many.

"Only a small share of murders are committed with rifles, let alone 'assault rifles,' and that share has grown even smaller over time. The percentage of firearm murders committed with rifles was 4.8 percent prior to the Federal

'assault weapons' ban that took effect in September 1994.

"When the ban was in effect, from 1995 to 2004, the figure stood at 4.9 percent." Up a tenth of a percent with the so-called assault weapons ban in effect. "And since 2004, it's been even lower. Based on these numbers, it's hard to argue that the ban did anything at all.

"When we passed the assault weapons ban, mass shootings went down. When the law expired, mass shootings tripled," Biden claimed. In fact, there was no drop in the number of attacks with 'assault weapons,' and virtually no change in total mass shootings, during the 1994 to 2004 ban."

We know from the rules of the House—I can't say anybody lied, including the President, but whoever is putting those words in his teleprompter sure was because that just didn't happen, it misrepresented the truth—I am sure not intentionally.

"Biden asked Americans why people need 'assault weapons' to hunt deer. But, in reality, many so-called 'assault weapons' are nothing more than small-game hunting rifles. The AR-15 platform has just been made to cosmetically resemble a military-grade weapon."

For people that know weapons, it fires a .223 round. It is just 3/1000ths bigger around than a .22.

We were taught in military science—and I had an Army scholarship at Texas A&M—that Vietnam had gone to the M-16, now the M-4, same basic gun. It fires the same size round—or in the metric system, 556. We were taught that, gee, it is a higher speed, but the rounds are lighter weight, therefore, our military can carry more of them. We were also taught it certainly is not more lethal than what was being used before with the 7.62 round.

John Lott says, "The Uvalde tragedy will inevitably lead to a push for so-called 'red flag' laws or extreme risk protection orders. You would never know this from the media coverage, but the Federal Government and every State already have laws on the books that deal with people who are a danger to themselves or to others. These laws are commonly known as 'Baker Act' statutes, though they go by different names in different States. They typically allow police, doctors, and family members to have someone held for a mental health examination based upon a simple reasonableness test—effectively amounting to an educated guess."

Further down: "When faced with legal bills that can easily amount to \$10,000 for a hearing, few people find that it makes sense to fight 'red flag' laws just to keep their guns. Judges will thus initially confiscate a person's gun on the basis of a written complaint and 'reasonable suspicion.' When hearings take place weeks later, courts overturn a third of the initial orders. But since few defendants have legal representation, the actual error rate is undoubtedly much higher.

"When people pose a clear danger to themselves or to others, they should be confined to a mental health facility. If someone is really suicidal, simply taking away his gun won't solve the problem anyway. If anything, 'red flag' laws harm people who need genuine help; absent such laws, a person contemplating suicide might speak to a friend or family member and be dissuaded from that tragic course of action.

"It is well past time that we address these mass public shootings. But let's come up with proposals that matter—starting with eliminating 'gun-free zones'."

□ 1230

It also is worth noting, although some say assault weapon bans would reduce mass shootings and they think an assault weapon would be an automatic weapon—you hear that over and over, Madam Speaker. Actually, automatic weapons are already illegal and unavailable to the general public. Assault weapons are only available to the military. Though you have people who are vying for gigs on CNN or MSNBC who may say otherwise, but people who actually are not don't have an ulterior motive. They know an AR-15 is most often used as a defensive weapon.

I have heard why more people like an AR-15 with such a small round as a defensive weapon at home is people who don't fire weapons often end up twitching before the gun is fired which is extremely harmful to the accuracy. The AR-15, because the round is so small, it doesn't have much of a kick at all, and so people who are not used to using guns actually can be more accurate and find it more helpful.

We have people here saying that you shouldn't have more than five rounds. Yet, if you have multiple people coming into your home threatening your family, Madam Speaker, and they will each have guns most likely, then you need that.

Of course, I had a guy last time, some years back, when there was talk by Democrats about eliminating or making illegal multiple rounds in a magazine, and I had a guy over in the Rayburn Building who told me, I know you all are looking at banning multiple rounds in magazines. I am from Georgia. We don't want that because we find that, generally speaking, it takes over 50 rounds to bring down a drone.

I thought he was kidding, but he didn't smile. So that was news to me. That is the only time I have heard that request for multiple rounds in a magazine.

But the "Updated Assessment of the Federal Assault Weapons Ban: Impacts on Gun Markets and Gun Violence, 1994 to 2003," the Department of Justice concluded this: "Should it be renewed, the ban's effects on gun violence are likely to be small at best and perhaps too small for reliable measurement. Assault weapons were rarely used in gun crimes even before the ban."

According to recent data from the FBI between 2015 and 2019, you were twice as likely to be killed by hands or feet than you are to be killed by a rifle.

That is really amazing and shocking.

Our society, if you go back to a Supreme Court case in the late 1800s, they reviewed pages and pages of evidence and said that they didn't think there was any question that the United States was a Christian nation—not that everybody in the United States was a Christian, of course not, never has been. But that Christian and Judeo-Christian principles had a major effect on our founding and on the country up through those times.

I would agree with President Obama when he said we are not a Christian nation. I think the Supreme Court was right back in the late 1800s, and I think President Obama was right when he said that we are not now.

So what is the answer?

What is amazing to me is we have people deeply concerned—and I have friends across the aisle. I know their heart, and I know how desperately concerned they are about these shootings, and they want to stop them.

But if you look at the data, Madam Speaker, and you look at the cold, hard facts, the number one State in the Nation for gun control laws is California.

This article is from AWR Hawkins from June 5, 2022:

“An FBI report on active shooter incidents in 2021 shows that California was the number one State for such incidents, with six incidents total.

California is also number one for gun law strength, the Mike Bloomberg-affiliated Everytown for Gun Safety noted.

According to the FBI, there were 61 ‘active shooter incidents’ across the country in 2021 and 12 of the incidents met the definition ‘of mass killing’.”

Madam Speaker, California—where our Speaker is from—led the Nation with six of those 12 active shooter incidents:

California has universal background checks, an assault weapons ban, a high-capacity magazine ban, a 10-day waiting period on gun purchases, they have got the red flag laws, gun registration requirements, good cause requirements for concealed carry, a ban on carrying a gun on a college campus for self-defense, a ban on K-12 teachers being armed on campus, a background check requirement for ammunition purchases, and a limit on the number of guns a law-abiding citizen can purchase in a given month, among other controls.

Additionally, ammunition purchases are only allowed if made through a State-approved vendor.

Yet, as a friend mentioned at the beginning of our hour here, Madam Speaker, you have got more shootings in Mexico.

As this article from “American Wire” by Melissa Fine indicates that: “According to the National Shooting Sports Foundation, retailer surveys revealed a 58 percent increase in gun sales to African Americans, a 49 percent increase among Hispanic Ameri-

cans, and firearm sales to Asian Americans jumped by 43 percent.”

According to this article there is a guy named Juan Ramireo, who immigrated from Mexico as a teenager, said: “As a Mexican immigrant, I feel that people are waking up.”

Ramireo, who legally immigrated to the United States when he was 13, said, The Second Amendment is a large reason why people feel safer here in the U.S. and in their homes at night. He said that as a kid—of course, living in Mexico—he knew what it was like to feel helpless. Nobody wants that feeling.

He said, “I saw my mom and grandmother go through several struggles and feelings of fear in our small Mexican town. It was difficult. But after moving here to the U.S., it's a new world. I go to bed with no worry about defending myself and my family.”

That is because he and his family have guns.

So what makes a difference?

We heard in our hearing in the Judiciary Committee from some Democrats that they didn't want to attribute any effect to social media. They didn't want us to attribute any effect to violent video games or to Hollywood or to mental illness or to godlessness or to fatherlessness or to drug use.

Yet we need to talk about these things. We really need to talk about these things.

We were told that they didn't want to hear anything more about prayers. And I know some media has made a big deal of that. But the fact is before prayers were eliminated in schools we didn't have the kind of mass shootings we do today.

I read a quote from a man named A.A. Hodge who was the principal of the Princeton Seminary and a professor of systematic theology back before the turn of the century of 1900. In fact, it was a few months before his death in 1886. Jim Garlow had quoted Reverend Hodge.

He warned a few months before his death, “I am as sure as I am of the fact of Christ's reign that a comprehensive and centralized system of national education, separated from religion, as is now commonly proposed, will prove the most appalling engine for the propagation of anti-Christian and atheistic unbelief, and of anti-social nihilistic ethics, individual, social and political, which this sin-rent world has ever seen.”

George Orwell commented, “Sometimes the first duty of intelligent men is the restatement of the obvious.” He said, “The further a society drifts from the truth, the more it will hate those who speak it.”

I am getting a lot of hate.

“The most effective way to destroy people is to deny and obliterate their own understanding of their history.”

We are getting a lot of that in this country: eliminate our history, lie about our history, and tear down our history and our statues.

When the truth is you learn from good history and you learn from bad history, Madam Speaker, and if you don't get all of it or you get inaccurate history, you don't learn anything accurate.

Orwell said, “Free speech is my right to say what you don't want to hear.”

He said, “In a time of universal deceit, telling the truth is a revolutionary act.”

But as he talked about history and the ministry of truth that rewrote history every day like a disinformation board, he said, “The past was erased, the erasure forgotten, and the lie became the truth.”

We have seen a lot of that and not from Republicans.

Orwell said, “So much of left-wing thought is a kind of playing with fire by people who don't even know that fire is hot.”

He said, “Threats to freedom of speech, writing and action, though often trivial in isolation, are cumulative in their effect and, unless checked, lead to a general disrespect for the rights of the citizen.”

He said, “Whoever controls the image and information of the past determines what and how future generations will think; whoever controls the information and images of the present determines how those same people will view the past.

“He who controls the past commands the future. He who commands the future conquers the past.”

Orwell defined journalism as “printing what someone else does not want printed. Everything else is public relations.”

□ 1245

We have got a lot of public relations in this town.

From the Gulag Archipelago, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn had an interesting quote. He said, “Remember Lenin's words: ‘An oppressed class which did not aspire to possess arms and learn how to handle them would deserve only to be treated as slaves.’”

That is Lenin. And the system he created in the Soviet Union resulted in the second most murders by a government in the history of the world, second only to Mao Tse Tung in China.

Whitaker Chambers—I waited too many years to read his book, Witness. But he says—because he did a lot of analysis. He was an atheist. He had had a troubled family life and loved the idea of communism; but eventually saw what communism really was and decided he didn't want any of it; eventually became a Christian.

But he said: “. . . the moment man indulged his freedom to the point where he was also free from God, it led him into tragedy, evil and often the exact opposite of what he had intended. In human terms, there was no solution for the problem of evil.”

He said: “. . . the crisis of the Western world exists to the degree it is indifferent to God. It exists to the degree

in which the Western world actually shares communism's materialist vision, is so dazzled by the logic of the materialist interpretation of history, politics, and economics, that it fails to grasp that, for it, the only possible answer to the Communist challenge is to choose either faith in God or faith in man."

Well, what Lenin had to say about that issue, he said, "Every religious idea of God, even flirting with the idea of God, is unutterable vileliness." And that came after Dostoyevsky analyzed what this crazy guy named Marx had to say. And Dostoyevsky took great issue with it. And at one point, he said: "The problem"—Dostoyevsky—"The problem of communism is not an economic problem." Of course, some of us know it is an economic problem. But his point is it is not the biggest problem.

He said, "The problem of communism is the problem of atheism."

And back during the summer I was an exchange student to the real Soviet Union in the seventies, it was nauseating to walk into a church, and where you would have seen a gorgeous stained glass window of Jesus—I remember one came in, and I have seen a picture depicting Jesus surrounded by the children where he—the quote was: "Suffer the little children to come unto me," except it was Lenin sitting there with the children around him. They had destroyed the stained glass window of Jesus and had Lenin; which goes back to what Dostoyevsky had to say, the problem of communism, socialism, progressivism, the big problem is ultimately government has got to be God; and that doesn't work out well.

Natan Sharansky, an amazing man, he said: "A lack of moral clarity . . . is why people living in free societies cannot distinguish between religious fundamentalists in democratic states and religious terrorists in fundamentalist states. That is why people living in free societies can come to see their fellow citizens as their enemy and foreign dictators as their friends." A lack of moral clarity. And that is not being taught in too many of our schools.

Ronald Reagan told the Alabama Legislature in 1982: "To those who cite the First Amendment as reason for excluding God from more and more of our institutions and everyday life, may I just say: The First Amendment of the Constitution was not written to protect the people of this country from religious values; it was written to protect religious values from government tyranny."

John Adams said, "The general principles on which the Fathers achieved independence were the general principles of Christianity." He wrote this to Thomas Jefferson toward the end of his life.

Adams said, "I will avow, that I then believed, and now believe, that those general principles of Christianity are as eternal and immutable, as the existence and attributes of God."

And I have gotten mail before saying, How dare you bring these things up on

the House floor? Because people are not taught our history. The fact is, the Bible has been quoted more times—many, many times more than any other book throughout our history, but it is quoted less and less these days. We have got our work cut out for us.

But it appears the Supreme Court is starting to understand, for them to become oligarchs, monarchs, and rule from Mt. Olympus across the street here, is not the best way to decide things better left for the legislature, after a great debate. And that is what we need to do.

And we really need to look at what is different now than when we didn't have mass shootings like we do now. And I think we will come to the things that Natan Sharansky, Whitaker Chambers, Dostoyevsky, John Adams, Ronald Reagan, and so many of our founders understood.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

SAVING SOCIAL SECURITY AND MEDICARE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, I appreciate you and the staff's patience as I am racing up the elevator.

We are going to do something that is new to me today. And please wave at me if I start machine gun speaking.

And I have gotten teased about it a bit, so this week, I got to become the ranking member for the Republicans, that is sort of the senior Republican over Social Security in the Ways and Means Committee. And it is an area I have had a fascination with since I got here because, you know, it is \$1 trillion a year, and it is running out of money.

So, the last few times I have come behind these microphones, I have turned to my brothers and sisters on the left and begged them to stop doing what they are doing because we have showed board after board after board after board of how many people they are hurting, the working poor, the poor, the working middle class. It is just being destroyed by Democrat policies.

And I appreciate the virtue signaling. I understand maybe for many of them they didn't understand the most basic economics of what inflation was going to do and crushing people.

But now, all of a sudden, I have the responsibility—I take this really seriously. How do you save Medicare? How do you save Social Security?

And it is not a game, and it is not just little adjustments here. You talk to groups, even fellow Members, and they somehow think a little adjustment here, waste and fraud. A little adjustment here. We are talking trillions.

Remember, our best math right now is functionally, over the next 30 years, just Social Security and just Medicare,

when you add them together, and then the financing costs, are close to \$120 trillion short. So functionally, every dime of future debt is the shortfall of Medicare and Social Security.

It is demographics. We got old. At the end of this decade, 22 percent of us are 65 and older. A country like Japan, it is 30 percent. Japan has dramatically higher savings rates.

At the end of this decade, 22 percent of our neighbors will be 65 or older. And we functionally have nothing set aside for that.

Medicare is moving to being 100 percent general fund. The Medicare trust fund, the part A, the hospital portion, we got a good number a couple of days ago, so now it is gone in about 5 years. And we have no idea how we replace that because the model right now, as it is written in statute, is hey, just stop paying doctors and hospitals. That is going to work really well, isn't it?

And we will see here, the actuarial report for Social Security got extended out a bit. But functionally, in a decade, our parents, our grandma and grandpa, the model is at this moment, 27 percent cut. And that isn't the true story. It is much, much, much darker.

And I am going to do my very best here. And look, I have got to be honest; I am only partially through starting to dig through the numbers that Keith handed me, and we are trying to understand the Medicare actuaries and the Social Security actuaries. They just published their report, but it is based on data that may be as much as a year out of date. They have missed much of the inflation cycle so—one of the benchmarks was February this year. Well, think about what has happened to inflation since then.

And I am going to do my best right now to present the cruelty, just the cruelty of what the left has done to the poor, but particularly to the elderly poor.

And once again, I will give them credit. I don't think it was meant, but there is a misunderstanding here of what inflation does, because it is not just today. It is not just this year.

We are trying to build a model here of how many of our brothers and sisters who are older at the end of this decade are going to be living in poverty because of what this place did this last year.

So my best model right now is about 22 percent of our brothers and sisters who are 65 and over are living in poverty today. And it is a back of the napkin math, and I may be wrong. God, I hope I am wrong.

But if inflation stays substantially above the mean for a few more years, it is going to be a third of our retirees who are going to be living in poverty. This is what they did.

And so, in past weeks I have come behind the mike and said, here are ideas to knock down inflation. If inflation is too many dollars chasing too few goods, let's make more goods.

□ 1300

Right now, it is the passive approach. We had Janet Yellen in front of the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, and it is basically: Well, we are going to let the Federal Reserve jack up interest rates, put a bunch of people out of work. We are just going to raise the misery, but it is their problem. It has nothing to do with the crappy economic policies that have been pushed through this body.

How about some things the left and the right could agree upon? Instead of just spending trillions and trillions of dollars, how about incentives and mechanisms to create productivity because when you make more stuff, that is the most elegant way to knock down inflation. Of course, that would mean for our brothers and sisters on the Democrat side to accept something called supply-side economics.

First, we need a little bit of a reference here. These numbers are almost 2 years out of date because we haven't gotten a CBO updated number yet, which I believe should have already happened. Projected 2051, so that is basically 29 years from now.

Outlays as a percentage of GDP—this is policy. This should be driving every bit of policy around here. We chase shiny objects all day long, but we are basically saying, hey, Social Security and Medicare, the dedicated revenues, the revenues we expect to be getting in over that 29 years are going to be about 6 percent of GDP. Outlays will almost be 21 percent of GDP. The rest of the budget, revenues actually exceed outlays.

Once again, we have to get this through our heads. Medicare, Social Security, the baseline from a couple of years ago was \$112 trillion. My math says it is about \$120 trillion of borrowing. The rest of the budget is in balance.

Why isn't this what we talk about every single day? Don't we care about the 22 percent of our brothers and sisters who are going to be 65 or older by the end of this decade? Do we have not a moral, an ethical, an economic obligation to fix a system that is collapsing and has been collapsing for years?

You have all heard the saying that it is the third rail. I have been teased by some of my colleagues here. "Schweikert, you are an idiot," which may be absolutely true. "Your willingness to take on Social Security, have you decided to end your political career?"

You can't get in front of microphones and tell people the truth about the math. They don't want to hear that. They have been lied to for decades, and they believe the lies because the lies are comfortable. You can't show them the slides of what is actually about to happen.

Yet, how do you fix something unless you admit there is a problem? This place is like an alcoholic who is unwilling to take that first step at their 12-

step meeting, admit they have a problem. If this board doesn't tell you the problem, I don't know what will.

This board is 2 years old. Once again, I don't have an updated number from CBO. This shows \$112 trillion of borrowing solely from Social Security and Medicare. Obviously, Medicare is functionally three-quarters of the problem. Social Security is a quarter of the problem. But that is \$112 trillion, 2-year-old number, my current number, \$120 trillion of borrowing in today's dollars, so inflation baseline dollars. The inflation that has exploded in the last year because of Democrat fiscal policies makes these numbers much uglier.

Just as a reference to understand why I am so concerned and why I am mad this place isn't on fire with almost a level of panic over these numbers, when you see this scale of debt, in a couple of decades, if the mean borrowing cost is 2 points higher, in about 20, 25 years, every dime of tax revenues, tax receipts, every dime is just the interest cost.

Do you get that? Do you realize the level of fragility we have given to this country? Do you care about people, care about kids? Do you care about seniors? Then this should be the fixation because this is real math. Unless somehow the Democrats have come up with a way to repeal the laws of mathematics, this is what we are up against.

Yes, you will be booed when you get up in front of an audience and say: "Hey, do you realize with Social Security, in about a decade, you will get about a 27 percent cut? That is not even calculating the dramatic increase in your Medicare portion of your premiums that for many seniors will eat up every dime of their Social Security check."

This is real. It is the biggest thing going on in our country at this moment, but it is like a slow-moving avalanche coming at us. It is going to wipe us out, but it is not here yet, so let's worry about something else.

Just to emphasize a little bit, Medicare faces a \$78 trillion cash shortfall over the next—and this is now 29 years, and the number is worse now. Once again, I just haven't gotten an update because these are '21 numbers. We should already be starting to project the '22 and '23 numbers. But do you see that?

We have about \$20 trillion coming in in payroll taxes and almost \$98 trillion in projected expenditures, and this is before the inflation cycle. Medical inflation, baseline inflation, is going to drive these numbers up dramatically.

Maybe this is too much of a current snapshot, but you are starting to see it. Everyone just got—if you are on Medicare, you just saw it, or you just got it. Functionally, your healthcare costs just bounced up for part B \$250 a person, \$500 a couple. The dirty number is that that is not even close to what is coming. That is what you just got. You are going, whoa, it went up \$500. But

functionally, 2 years from now, we may get as much as an 8 percent COLA because, remember, the COLA adjustment on Social Security is about 24 months behind. It takes that long to get the calculations.

A community like mine—I represent the Phoenix-Scottsdale area—has the highest inflation in the Nation. My area is over 11 percent inflation. But they will do a national mean, which will probably be closer to 8-something, and you are not going to get that for a couple of years. You are going to get 3-plus, 3½-plus this year. You are going to get to live poorer, substantially poorer, for the next couple of years, and the COLA is not going to keep up.

The basket that is used to calculate doesn't keep up, and it has already begun. The eating up of how you survive in retirement has already begun. The money is disappearing. We are working on this. This is a work in progress.

This is a dangerous speech for me to be giving because I am going to anger a number of people who don't want to know the truth. I am going to anger a bunch of my brother and sister Members here who are terrified their voters find out.

The fact of the matter is, I will be back in a couple of weeks revising these numbers, but this is from some of the best literature we found when I found out I was going to be taking on the responsibility over Social Security.

What this board is basically saying is this is your cost. If you are 65 years old today, and you are stepping into retirement, we expect your out-of-pocket to have gone up about \$85,000. It is an assumption that healthcare inflation remains at 1.5 percent over the Consumer Price Index for 2 years. This is the change you get if it is 2 years.

The problem is my Joint Economic Committee is saying the structure of inflation may be with us for a decade. Now, it may not be running at like my neighborhood, 11 percent, or your neighborhood, probably 8 percent, for another 7 to 10 years, but it is going to be higher than normal. We are having to rebuild all of our models.

What does this mean, though, if it is just for 2 years? If you are 45 years old, the change in your cost when you hit retirement that you are going to have to be contributing to the healthcare portion—so you get your Social Security check, the portion that is put off for the healthcare, for Medicare. You are 45 years old; just these 2 years of the above inflation. It is a quarter million dollars, and that is out of your pocket.

We keep talking about, well, here are your fuel prices today. Fine. Be outraged about that. You should be. But understand the cascade effect, that we are going to drive so many people into poverty through the rest of this decade and at the end of this decade, and this place is silent.

We are just silent on the damage we are doing to people's survival because

the shiny object is what is at the gas pump right now. You should be enraged. The economic devastation, the misery the left has foisted on this country—and I am sorry. I am being a bit of a jerk, but they did it, and they were warned.

They were warned by my kind. Well, they were warned by my kind, but they were warned by their own economists. Yes, they have about a dozen economists that said, go ahead and spend the trillions. It won't make a difference. Please stop listening to them.

But you did have a number of your leftist economists who said: Don't do this. You are going to hurt people. But it buys us votes, and they did it. Congratulations.

This is your future, and this is only if the increased inflation lasts for 2 years. What if my model is correct, and it lasts throughout the decade?

This isn't my math. This is some literature we are finding out there. We haven't had time to break it down and do our best vetting, but these all came from big boy researchers, well respected. This is a little hard to get our heads around, but we are going to do our best here.

Short-term healthcare inflation can have devastating retirement consequences. What they are saying is with the spike today in healthcare costs, you turn 65, you start getting your Medicare, you start getting your Social Security, the change in cost you have for the next 20 years is in these numbers.

They are basically trying to say, what happens if you are 65, you have 1 year of the current medical inflation, and this is underestimating it. The latest number I had as of this week was in the high 16s for healthcare inflation. This one is 15.8.

But just the increase in your healthcare cash; this isn't your Medicare payment. This is cash coming out of your Social Security check, out of your bank account. So, you are 65. It is going to be an additional \$72,000.

But if you are 45 today, and this increased inflation is only for 2 years, it is \$434,000 of additional spending you need to be prepared for in your retirement. This is the math.

Just a little bit of healthcare inflation today. So if the baseline is 8.3—that is my prediction for tomorrow's May number. We will see how accurate I am. Healthcare is almost double the baseline inflation.

If it ran at that for 2 years and then went back to the mean, and you are 45 years old today, so you retire 20 some years from now, the change in the baseline of your future cost is now approaching a half million dollars. Well, in this case, \$434,000. Let's be a little more accurate.

Is anyone here talking about this? How many people, with the savings you have right now, with just trying to survive buying that tank of gas today, are going to be able to save enough money for future expenses? That Social Secu-

rity check you have basically disappears, shrinks away, because you are now having to deal with the inflationary costs.

That is why my back of the napkin math or back of the envelope math, if I can use the colloquialism, is starting to say, oh, my God, I hope my math is wrong. But where this is going right now, I think we are heading toward about a third of our retirees being in poverty in a decade.

Remember, Social Security was an antipoverty program. But, once again, crappy public policy here by the left, and this is the decades and decades of future misery they brought to us. Does anyone on the other side own a calculator or actually showed up at their economics class?

□ 1315

Social Security income functionally gets erased by rising healthcare costs. Now, this is what brought me to do this on the floor. This last weekend, I had inklings I was going to get the responsibility over Social Security for the Republicans, and so I don't sleep well. The only way I fall asleep often is I sit up and read, and I try to read stuff that is actually important to this job.

I came across this article that didn't have good math in it, but it was functionally alluding that the healthcare inflation—and this is beyond just all the other inflation of just trying to buy food and pay for your rent and everything else, just healthcare inflation—was going to destroy, was going to consume many, many, many seniors' entire Social Security check.

I don't get credit for this. My staff actually found this. But let's actually go back to our 45-year-old, this bottom line. This is for a couple—because they found this on someone else's literature, so I can't take credit for the math. A couple, they are going to get about \$1.153 million, \$1,153,000 in Social Security benefits when that 45-year-old couple basically enters their Social Security benefits.

Okay. But with the inflation that has been built in—and this is, I think, only a couple years of inflation, but the calculation over 20 years, with the change of inflation, so they are going to get \$1,153,000 of Social Security benefits, but they are going to spend functionally out of their pocket \$1,543,000 in healthcare costs, and that is with Medicare.

Does anyone see a problem?

So you start looking at the lifetime retirement healthcare costs when it is 1.8. Based on cost projection, two years of inflation cost projection, functionally their healthcare costs in this model are 156 percent. So every dime of their Social Security check, plus another 56 percent that they are going to have to find other resources to pay for, just to cover their healthcare because of inflation.

The couple that turns 65 today—or actually a month or so ago when this calculation was done. Remember, this

calculation under calculates inflation. This was done almost back in February with those numbers, and inflation turned out to be much worse. That couple, as a mean across the country, is going to get about \$968,000 in Social Security benefits over what we calculate as the average mortality numbers lifetime. Seventy-one percent of their Social Security income is going to healthcare costs driven by, substantially driven by this increase in inflation.

So if anyone is listening right now, God, I hope I am wrong. Start saving every dime you can because this government's Democrat policies from this last 2 years have absolutely screwed you over. We are going to spend the rest of the decade fixing the damage that was done in the last 15 months. The math is the math.

If I am being hyperbolic, I am doing it because it is important. I don't want to live in a country where a third of my seniors are in poverty because of a decision they made a year ago.

This is the actuarial report on Social Security and Medicare when the trust funds are gone, and there is a problem with their math, and that is it was done on February's baseline. Inflation is dramatically higher than what we thought the February baseline was. Now, the economists are saying it is going to last much longer, meaning these dates are going to erode.

But functionally, you are 66 months, according to the actuary report, and Medicare part A, the hospital portion, is gone. So functionally, you go into your hospital, and your doctor doesn't get paid to see you. How is that going to work out? Seriously, who is going to pay?

The new number is about 150 months for Social Security. I think that is wildly optimistic in this inflationary time. But the baseline model, how are you going to do it? Do you plan to live for another 10 years? Okay. Whether in those 10 years you are on Social Security or you are heading into retirement, are you prepared to have not 25, but 27 percent of your Social Security check disappear? At the same time, I am showing you charts saying, hey, you are 65 today. Because of medical inflation—if it lasts where we are at, 2 years—76 percent of your Social Security money is going to healthcare costs, and we are also then going to reach over and reduce your Social Security check by 27 percent.

Does anyone else see a problem coming?

This place doesn't own a calculator, and yet as I used to get teased when I was a child, the math always wins. But this place will avoid the math because it is hard. It is the sort of thing that gets you unelected. It is the sort of thing that makes your voters mad.

It is your absolute moral obligation to fix these programs without lying.

In a future presentation, I am going to come back here, and I am going to

also overlay the private pension systems, the multi-employer pension systems, all the other shortfalls, and if any Member here uses the words “retirement security” and isn’t bathing in fixing these numbers, they should be ashamed of themselves.

Madam Speaker, I apologize for the amount of caffeine I have had today, but I am not here to be hyperbolic. I am here to beg of this place to stop chasing the daily shiny object that may get us some press, get us a few minutes on cable television. This is the hard work we are elected to fix, and it is also our moral obligation to save the future.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

REALITY TV PROGRAMMING TONIGHT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker’s announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, reality TV. I think most of us are familiar with reality TV. You are going to see some of that tonight. Now, when reality TV first started, people watched that, they were enthusiastic about it, maybe a little intoxicated at times.

I don’t know how many shows you had to watch. I don’t know how many iterations you had to watch, Madam Speaker, before you figured out, well, this really isn’t reality. This isn’t even real, right? The drama was contrived, the relationships made up. I suppose it was all to make you feel better about your own life, watching the crazy, unhinged existence of these aberrant things on TV.

Ladies and gentlemen, you are going to see some more reality TV tonight, on this January 6th alleged committee. I call it an alleged committee because it is not really a committee. There is no minority. There is no minority on the committee. I know because I am in the minority. When you have a committee basis, you have the majority, they pick their members, and the minority picks their members. But when the majority picks members for the minority, they are the majority. It is all one side. What you are going to hear is a one-sided tale.

Madam Speaker, this is not a court of law, but it is kind of like trying to be one in front of the public, trying to act like it is a court of law for the public to decide. It is a show trial. This is a Soviet-style show trial.

Unfortunately, there are huge things happening in people’s lives right now. They are paying the highest prices they have ever paid to drive back and forth to work or to daycare or to get their kids to school or if they can even afford a vacation. If you have got a small child, you are worrying every day, am I going to be able to get formula to feed my child? Of course, we have got this border crisis, cost of liv-

ing, supply chain, all that stuff, and we are spending millions of dollars.

This should actually be a campaign contribution to my friends on the left. The FEC should make them file a report. Millions and millions of taxpayer dollars for a show trial, a Soviet-style charade.

How do we know? We know so many ways. We know in so many ways. Like I said, we are going to get one side of a story. The outcome has already been determined, Madam Speaker, by the people on this so-called committee. They issued subpoenas. But they didn’t tell the people they issued the subpoenas to; they told the press. Does that sound like how things normally go in a court of law where due process is happening?

But this isn’t a court of law. You are just supposed to believe it is one. You are also supposed to believe there is due process. But there isn’t. You are supposed to believe that this is seeking the truth, that this is seeking some kind of justice, that this is a fact-finding mission for which the legislature will then promulgate laws to make sure that mistakes made in the past never happen again.

Ladies and gentlemen, it couldn’t be further from the truth.

How do I know? How do you know? Because these folks have hired the producer from ABC for this prime time show. We could be having this alleged hearing right now. I am here right now. My colleagues are here right now. Madam Speaker, you are in the chair right now, but this is being delayed until prime time with a TV producer, because it is a show. That is all it is.

These are the same folks that if you want to call it evidence, they took somebody’s text message, and they changed it to say what they wanted it to say. If it is evidence, they just tampered with evidence.

Madam Speaker, this is an abomination. This is an outrage. This is an affront to our American Republic and to the order and the rule of law and to justice.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS), my good friend, for some comments about what is going to happen, what you are going to see tonight.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to take a few minutes.

The first point I will talk about, the most fundamental aspect that this needs to be contextualized with is that the Democrats have basically corrupted every institution in America, not the least of which is this institution, not the least of which are the committees and the roles of committees.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania said this is a show trial. He is exactly right. This is designed for television. It is not designed to find truth. It is not designed to say, let’s come up with a legitimate legislative purpose, which is what the Supreme Court says you have to have if you are going to have a sub-

poena in the first place. You have to have a legitimate purpose. They don’t have any.

So these are the same folks that sit on this committee, that are running this committee. Don’t forget, they ran the two sham impeachments. The last sham impeachment was such a debacle, such an embarrassment to our institutions and the Constitution that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court said, I am not going to show up.

So who do we have and what do we see? Well, they are not going to talk about tonight that four witnesses—four witnesses have testified under oath that 4 days before January 6, President Trump authorized up to 20,000 National Guard troops. Why won’t they present that? Because it is indicia of what we would call in law the mens rea or culpability, your state of mind. And the state of mind said, we have to protect the Capitol.

□ 1330

What that means is there is no intention to incite. There is no intention to cause harm. But you are not going to hear about that, even though that has been testified to four different times.

The FBI has indicated pretty clearly that there was no collusion by President Trump to incite a riot on January 6. In fact, no collusion by President Trump or by any Member of Congress.

In fact, FBI Director, Christopher Wray, testified in the Committee on the Judiciary that he could not call what happened there an insurrection. But that is not what you are going to hear from the Democrats because they love that term, because they are all about hyperbole.

How about our former colleague, Denver Riggleman, a former Republican working for this committee? What did he say? Just the other day, he said: “There is no smoking gun indicating that President Trump planned for the U.S. Capitol to be overrun by his supporters.” But you are not going to hear that because this is—as they have accidentally said a couple of times—not about finding the truth but about narrative-building, and distracting the American public from the disaster that the Biden administration, Speaker PELOSI and her Democrats in the House, CHUCK SCHUMER and his Democrats in the Senate, has perpetrated, has foisted upon the American people.

So you know what the Democrats want? They don’t want us talking about: It costs me 85, 90 bucks to fill up my car with gas.

They don’t want you talking about that.

They don’t want you talking about: Hey, the size of that pack of tortillas that I just bought last week before it came out, they used to look like the regular corn tortillas. Now they look like mini tortillas. Same price, the same packaging.

They don’t want you talking about that.

They don't want you talking about: Hey, kids, we are not going to be able to go on vacation this year.

They don't want you talking about any of that because that is what Americans are talking about.

They don't want you talking about the border. They don't want you talking about that.

When I was down to the border twice last week—two different borders, three different sectors—everywhere I walked, there were people coming up. You know what these folks told me? They said, “We love Joe Biden.” In fact, in Mexico he has got a 52 percent approval rating, while he is only 32 percent in the United States.

They want us to not talk about that stuff. They want to distract us. But the bad news for them is this: The reason you have to bring in an ABC producer is because your show stinks and that committee reeks, and no amount of production is going to give Liz Cheney charisma. Sorry to say. No amount of it is going to change and take that apart.

I know that there are others who want to talk about this but I just have to ask four or five things, if I can, Mr. PERRY.

Mr. PERRY. Absolutely.

Mr. BIGGS. Why is NANCY PELOSI off limits? Why isn't she testifying before that committee?

Oh my goodness, we can't ask her what happened. We can't ask her what she knew, what she didn't know.

We can't ask her why she didn't approve and encourage Mayor Bowser to accept the authorized and offered 20,000 National Guard troops.

Why has the committee not released 14,000 hours of video of January 6? Why is that missing?

Why has the committee selectively, without appropriate context, leaked documents or testimony?

Why did ADAM SCHIFF come out here and put up a poster and later have to admit that, yeah, he had doctored the poster?

Because they are lying. They altered evidence, as Mr. PERRY said.

I will just close with this: Committee member, JAMIE RASKIN, he loves to say that anybody who questions an electoral outcome of 2020 is telling the big lie.

Of course, he questioned the 2016 election outcome. Was that the big lie? Hillary Clinton questioned that.

Joe Biden has already said the 2022 midterms are going to be illegitimate. Why? Because he is going to get his butt kicked, that is why.

I will tell you something. JAMIE RASKIN selectively edited video he used in the second Trump impeachment just a few days before the President was going to be vacating the Oval Office. If anyone is persisting in telling a big lie, it is members of the J6 Committee.

That is why they have to bring in a producer. That is why they deleted the tweet from their star witness from tonight. And what did he say back then?

He said the Proud Boys were organizing together.

How many police were there at 11:22 on the steps of the Capitol? I Count 1.

This is a deliberate act. And he wasn't talking about the people who came in. He said someone in authority left the door open and the mob walked in. That is their witness tonight. They deleted that text.

This is an illegitimate committee. You are going to see illegitimacy on display meant to deceive the American people. That is what happens in former Soviet Union. That is what happens in Venezuela. That is what happens whenever tyrants and authoritarians get a little bit of power or think they have any.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. NEHLS).

Mr. NEHLS. Madam Speaker, Representatives PERRY and BIGGS speaking the truth here today.

Madam Speaker, listen to these words: “Sense of desperation and disappointment may lead to more of an incentive to become violent. Congress itself is the target. There has been a worrisome call for protestors to come to these events armed, and there is a possibility that protestors may be inclined to become violent. Propensity to attract white supremacists, militia members, and others who actively promote violence may lead to a significantly dangerous situation for law enforcement and the general public alike.”

These words are taken directly from the intelligence assessment on January 3. So why didn't they request the National Guard? Why were the Capitol Police so ill-prepared?

A couple of months ago, I had the opportunity to question then-D.C. National Guard Commander, General Walker. Now he is the House Sergeant at Arms.

I asked General Walker, I said, “General, if the National Guard would have been on our Nation's Capitol on January 4 as the intelligence called for, would January 6 have ever happened?” And he said no.

And I agree, General, I agree.

Capitol Police leadership had the intelligence days and weeks in advance and did nothing with it. They let it happen, folks. The Capitol Police leadership team failed, and this sham committee continues to give them a pass.

These hearings are clearly not about finding the truth. They are a sad attempt to put the blame on Donald Trump. This committee—make no mistake—this committee doesn't want to see Donald Trump as the Republican nominee in 2024 because they can't beat him.

Never in the history of Congress has the majority party used their power to smear, destroy, and intimidate the minority party ahead of an election so brazenly on a public stage. They know

they can't win elections fairly, so they will use every dirty trick in the book and try to cheat their way to a win. But the American people know better. They can see through this political theater and their voices will be heard at the polls in November of this year and in 2024.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas. He is absolutely right.

Look, I don't think it is a mystery that many of us on this side of the aisle have no love for the FBI Director. It would be my choice to remove him immediately and get somebody effective that would do the job and restore the dignity of the FBI. But that having been said, he said there was no insurrection. He said there was no collusion.

And as you already probably know—or maybe you don't—you won't find out tonight—the President of the United States at that time ordered 20,000 troops to be authorized to come to protect the Capitol days in advance.

And as I said the day after, on January 7, I asked: What did the Speaker know and when did she know it? But we are not going to find that out, Madam Speaker. We are never going to know watching this show trial. This is something from a Third World country, where we use the instruments of Federal power to prevail upon and against our political adversary. That is what is happening right now.

What did the Speaker know and when did she know it? And what about the 20,000 troops that were authorized by the President of the United States in advance but never asked for by the Speaker of the House—and as a matter of fact, declined by the Mayor of Washington, D.C.

Madam Speaker, this is not the Mayor's city. This is not the Mayor's capital of the United States. This is the American people's capital. She has a duty and she failed in that duty. And now this sham organization called a committee here, where the Vice President is also the ranking member—not chosen by the minority. They just made it up. They could have chosen anybody off the street and said, that is who the ranking member is. And that is what they did because the verdict is already in for them.

They already know. They already know what the outcome is for them. There is no due process here. There is no fairness here. There is no other side of the story here. There is just a prosecution where you stand there with your mouth taped shut. You can't call any witnesses. You can't have your attorney. Then they would like to convict people and send them away forever and never be heard from again. And that is what this is; the silencing of the American people.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. GREENE).

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I really appreciate him bringing up these very important details

that I highly doubt we will hear anything about from the January 6 Committee.

You know, there are some very interesting facts that came out today, as a matter of fact. Reporting on the failure of this Chamber, this Capitol to be secured.

And I will tell you something. On January 6, I was a brand new Member of Congress.

Mr. PERRY. How many days had you been here, Representative GREENE?

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. January 3 was my first day on the job.

Mr. PERRY. So you had been here three days.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. That is right. Three days.

And I looked at the Capitol and thought this was the most secure building that I could possibly be in, at least in this city, possibly in the country, because it is our Nation's Capitol. And tragically, we found out that it was not. I was shocked by that.

What amazes me is the overwhelming amount of evidence that the National Guard was requested to be here and it was continuously turned down. And the biggest shocker to me is that there were three people that turned it down. It was CHUCK SCHUMER in the Senate, NANCY PELOSI in the House, and Mayor Muriel Bowser.

Mr. PERRY. If I could interject for just a moment, who is in charge of security here in the House of Representatives?

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. The Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. PERRY. Employed by?

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. NANCY PELOSI.

Mr. PERRY. Right. The Speaker.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. The Speaker of the House is the one in charge of the House Sergeant at Arms.

And the House Sergeant at Arms and the Senate Sergeant at Arms turned down the request for the National Guard to keep all of us safe from the threats that they knew existed.

Mr. PERRY. Are we going to find out if they got ordered to do that by the Speaker or by the leader in the Senate? Are we going to find that out tonight?

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. No, we will not hear that from the January 6 Committee that spent millions of taxpayer dollars supposedly investigating January 6. I highly doubt we will hear that. But I want you to know that when we take back the majority, these will be the investigations that we take on.

Now, I want you to know some other things that really bother me. As we have spoken about the failure and absolutely purposeful refusal to protect this Capitol by NANCY PELOSI, the Speaker of the House, CHUCK SCHUMER, and Mayor Muriel Bowser, these are the failures. They did it on purpose.

There are other things I don't think we will hear about tonight, and I remind everyone.

Number one, we still do not know who the pipe bomber is. Who is the per-

son? There are videos everywhere. It is all over the FBI website but we don't hear that coming out consistently from the January 6 Committee.

You know what else we don't hear enough about? We do not understand what is happening to the over 800 people who have been arrested and charged for the events on January 6. We don't know what is happening to them, and there are dozens of them right here in this city wasting away in the D.C. jail, being treated like political prisoners of war.

And you know what? This is before they have been convicted of anything. They are there pretrial. And no one cares about them. No one on this January 6 Committee dares to ask a question, what is happening to these people and why their due process rights are being so flagrantly and horrifically violated, pretrial. Pretrial, they are sitting in that jail.

Do you know they have begged to go to Guantanamo Bay because they think terrorists are treated better than they are treated here? But no one cares about them.

□ 1345

These people have been arrested and charged, and they are wasting away in jail.

Do you want to know something else that we are probably not going to hear about? What about the fact that there is a man named Ray Epps? Do you know who is not in the D.C. jail? Ray Epps. Ray Epps is not in the D.C. jail, and I know because I went in the D.C. jail. I did not see him there. He also is on video over and over again telling people to go in the Capitol.

Mr. PERRY. I am sure we will hear about Ray Epps this evening.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. I don't think we are going to hear about Ray Epps. I don't think so. I don't think he is on the witness list.

Do you know who else we probably won't hear about? The man on the scaffolding, the so-called scaffolding commander that told the crowd, told them, sent them, gave them orders to go in the Capitol. Storm the Capitol.

I haven't heard about him being questioned, have you?

Mr. PERRY. No, I have not.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. No. Do you want to know something else? Here is a woman we don't hear anything about, a woman named Rosanne Boyland, who was trampled in the tunnel, trampled to death. We never hear anything about this woman. She died in the tunnel of this Capitol, and I saw the video myself when I was in the D.C. jail, from one of the people being held there pretrial, by the way, of her body being drug across the floor, and then it was taken somewhere else.

Do you know what happened when they were dragging her body away? They pulled her away from someone that was giving her CPR. She was pulled away from lifesaving CPR. Why did that happen? Are we going to hear

about that from the committee tonight? I doubt it. They don't care about Rosanne Boyland.

Here is my major issue. We are representatives of the people of the United States of America, and all I hear from everyone in this body is all they care about is themselves. The American people are suffering from so many things happening from the decisions of this body, but the people in this body and the people in that committee don't care about Rosanne Boyland from Georgia, by the way. They don't care about her family. They don't care about justice for them. They don't care about anything else but, oh, what happened to us on January 6.

Well, what happened to the American cities in 2020 that were burned and looted and destroyed because of BLM violence? Nothing. All that money raised on ActBlue for BLM? It went in their pockets. No one paid to rebuild those communities. Not at all.

You know who else we probably won't hear about is Michael Byrd, who shot and killed Ashli Babbitt right out there. We don't hear about his reckless record of guns, which is all we have talked about all week in here. We aren't hearing about that. Why aren't we hearing about that record? Why? Why isn't he standing trial? He is not. He just gets to get away with it. It is on video; I bet you we won't see this video, but I have seen it. It is out there.

Did you know Ashli Babbitt was trying to stop people from breaking in? That is on video. I have watched it over and over. She was trying to stop people from breaking in, and then she was shot and killed.

Yes, a lot happened on January 6. Do you know what else—and the American taxpayers pay for this—there are surveillance cameras all over this building. If we really want to know the truth about January 6, it is real easy. All we have to do is release the video footage, and everyone can see for themselves what exactly happened. I think the American people deserve that while they have to watch and go through this big cinematic production tonight and carrying on for weeks and weeks and weeks. And the American people pay for it, by the way. The American people deserve to see all the video surveillance, not just the little cut and pasted pieces that the January 6th Committee is going to show tonight.

Most of all, I want to finish with this: There is something terrible happening in this process, and it is called defamation of character. The 45th President of the United States' character is being defamed and all of his staff and his family and all Republicans. Everyone's reputation is being defamed as lies are being told about all of us and President Trump just for politics, and it makes me sick. It absolutely disgusts me.

If we are supposed to represent the American people, and we are supposed to do a good job and uphold this place

with honor and keep its reputation good for the people we serve, then we should be truthful. But what is about to happen tonight is not going to be truthful. It is going to be a political narrative, and it is all for politics. It is sickening.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her comments. Like I said, if you have ever seen reality TV, you know in just a couple episodes it is not really reality.

Now, I don't know how many of these you will go through this evening, and we just have a couple of minutes remaining, but I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS), my good friend, to conclude with some of his thoughts before we wrap up here this afternoon.

Mr. BIGGS. Madam Speaker, as I watch what this January 6th Committee has done, as it unfolds, and the constant attack of President Trump, here is what I find interesting: It wasn't too very long ago that CHUCK SCHUMER stood with a rabble attacking the United States Supreme Court. CHUCK SCHUMER said: We are going to come up on you like, Justices Kavanaugh and Gorsuch, like a whirlwind. You will know.

He made threatening comments. And guess what? Last night, there was an assassination attempt. A gentleman has been arrested for attempted murder of Justice Kavanaugh. Not a peep from the President, not a peep from NANCY PELOSI, not a peep from anybody here.

You had a President who said let's march peacefully up to the Capitol. Let's let them know you are here. Let's fight for our rights. Somehow, that is incitement.

That is not incitement, but this committee that is there, they don't care about the truth. They don't care about equity. I don't even like saying that term, "equity." How about equality before the law? They never are concerned with due process or equality before the law. That is a political, sham, narrative-building exercise to divert the attention of the American people away from the disastrous Biden policies.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments. In the remaining 40 seconds I have, I will close by saying every day Americans wake up and they think it can't get any worse, yet somehow every day there is something new that actually makes it worse. Tonight is going to be no different. We are going to push the envelope to places we have never gone, a show trial right here in the Halls of Congress as a Supreme Court Justice is under threat.

This is literally like a Third World country, and we have leaders in this government calling for Justice Kavanaugh—"You have released the whirlwind." That is what was said. Do not let this stand.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly an enrolled bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 4591. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit to Congress periodic reports on the costs, performance metrics, and outcomes of the Department of Veterans Affairs Electronic Health Record Modernization program.

Kevin F. McCumber, Deputy Clerk of the House, further reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 735. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 502 East Cotati Avenue in Cotati, California, as the "Arturo L. Ibleto Post Office Building".

H.R. 767. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 40 Fulton Street in Middletown, New York, as the "Benjamin A. Gilman Post Office Building".

H.R. 1170. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1 League in Irvine, California, as the "Tuskegee Airman Lieutenant Colonel Robert J. Friend Memorial Post Office Building".

H.R. 1444. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 132 North Loudoun Street, Suite 1 in Winchester, Virginia, as the "Patsy Cline Post Office".

H.R. 2324. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2800 South Adams Street in Tallahassee, Florida, as the "D. Edwina Stephens Post Office".

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 3823.—An act to amend title 11, United States Code, to modify the eligibility requirements for a debtor under chapter 13, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until noon on Monday next for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 52 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, June 13, 2022, at noon for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-4324. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's withdrawal of direct final rule — Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries [EPA-HQ-OLEM-2021-0946 FRL-9334.1-02-OLEM] received May 10, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4325. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; New Hampshire; Env-A 800 Testing and Monitoring Procedures, Env-A 619.03 PSD Program Requirements, and Env-A 1200 VOC RACT [EPA-R01-OAR-2021-0785; FRL-9591-02-R1] received May 10, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4326. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Trans-anethole; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0900; FRL-9763-01-OCSP] received May 10, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4327. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Cell Walls of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0545; FRL-9761-01-OCSP] received May 10, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-4328. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Hydrolyzed Vegetable Proteins from Soy; Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0204; FRL-9556-01-OCSP] received May 10, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of the rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia: Committee on Agriculture. Supplemental report on H.R. 7606. A bill to establish the Office of the Special Investigator for Competition Matters within the Department of Agriculture (Rept. 117-357 Pt. 2).

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2773. A bill to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to make supplemental funds available for management of fish and wildlife species of greatest conservation need as determined by State fish and wildlife agencies, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-359). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CRIST, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. TONKO, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. SWALWELL, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CARSON, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SOTO, Mr.

O'HALLERAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CICILLINE, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. MATSUI, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. CRAIG, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 7993. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to provide equal treatment of LGBTQ older individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 7994. A bill to expand and improve the advisory panel on community support for military families with special needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. JACKSON):

H.R. 7995. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to exempt qualifying physicians from prior authorization requirements under Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 7996. A bill to require congressional authorization for the drawdown and sale of petroleum products in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN (for herself, Mr. SOTO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. CRIST, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BACON, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mrs. RADEWAGEN):

H.R. 7997. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish a floor in Medicare Advantage benchmark rates for regions with low Medicare fee-for-service penetration and to make the Medicare Savings Program available in all jurisdictions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HERN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. BUCK, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. WALTZ, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. ROSE, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. LATURNER, and Mr. MEUSER):

H.R. 7998. A bill to amend the Uyghur Human Rights Policy Act of 2020 to impose additional sanctions relating to human rights abuses in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BOEBERT (for herself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. MOOLENAAR):

H.R. 7999. A bill to prohibit the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and the construction or modification of facilities in the United States to house de-

tainees transferred from United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BRADY (for himself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ESTES, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. HERN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. COMER, Mr. LUTKEMEYER, and Mr. SCALISE):

H.R. 8000. A bill to provide incentives for States to recover fraudulently paid Federal and State unemployment compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUCK (for himself, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. BANKS, Ms. HERRELL, Mr. HERN, Mr. LONG, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. BURCHETT, and Mr. TORRES of New York):

H.R. 8001. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to ensure the United States currency market does not support egregious human rights violations; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 8002. A bill to establish the Inter-Agency Task Force on Energy Independence to examine whether the Russian Federation funded activities of nongovernmental organizations in Western countries which limited the ability of those countries to achieve energy independence and made them more reliant on energy exported from Russia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK (for herself and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 8003. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permanently authorize the use of certain funds to improve flexibility in the provision of assistance to homeless veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MAST, Mr. GUEST, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 8004. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to restore and standardize work requirements for able-bodied adults enrolled in the supplemental nutrition assistance program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DEFAZIO (for himself, Mr. COHEN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. SAN NICOLAS):

H.R. 8005. A bill to enhance Social Security benefits and ensure the long-term solvency of the Social Security program; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FERGUSON (for himself and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 8006. A bill to prohibit the mass cancellation of student loans; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 8007. A bill to prevent price gouging at the Department of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARCIA of California:

H.R. 8008. A bill to allow States and local educational agencies to use any remaining COVID-19 elementary and secondary school emergency relief funds for school security measures; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GROTHMAN (for himself, Ms. MACE, and Mr. GRIFFITH):

H.R. 8009. A bill to improve school safety; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GUTHRIE (for himself, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BUSHON, Mr. DUNN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 8010. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, to act upon pending submissions for new infant formula, to increase regulatory flexibility in the event of an infant formula shortage, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself, Mr. CHABOT, Ms. TITUS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan):

H.R. 8011. A bill to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1980 to revise the terminology used to prohibit discrimination against people with disabilities serving in the Foreign Service; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey (for himself and Mr. CASTRO of Texas):

H.R. 8012. A bill to address the importance of foreign affairs training to national security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. KUSTER (for herself and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio):

H.R. 8013. A bill to establish the Committee on Large-Scale Carbon Management in the Department of Energy and a Federal Carbon Removal Initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LATURNER (for himself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MAST, Mr. GUEST, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. ELLZEY, and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania):

H.R. 8014. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to implement a minimum work requirement for able-bodied adults enrolled in State Medicaid programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan (for himself, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BLUNT, Mr. ROCHESTER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON, Mrs.

CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. DEAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. TITUS, Ms. TLAIIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. GALLEGO):

H.R. 8015. A bill to direct the Election Assistance Commission to establish a program to make grants to States to provide enhanced pay for election workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. WESTERMAN):

H.R. 8016. A bill to provide for operations of the Federal Columbia River Power System pursuant to a certain operation plan for a specified period of time, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAPPAS (for himself and Mr. CLINE):

H.R. 8017. A bill to make certain improvements to the workforce of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself and Mr. ROUZER):

H.R. 8018. A bill to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to establish a grant program to assist with the purchase, installation, and maintenance of point-of-entry and point-of-use drinking water quality improvement products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD (for herself and Mr. SMITH of Washington):

H.R. 8019. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants for career support for skilled internationally educated health professionals; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SANCHEZ (for herself and Mr. FERGUSON):

H.R. 8020. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for investment advisory expenses of certain funeral and cemetery trusts during suspension of miscellaneous itemized deductions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H.R. 8021. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to reduce barriers to immigrants becoming nurses or allied health professionals in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Washington (for himself and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD):

H.R. 8022. A bill to address barriers immigrants and refugees face to entering the health care workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 8023. A bill to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to establish special pay and allowances for members of the Armed Forces assigned to cold weather operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. PFLUGER, and Mr. PHILLIPS):

H.R. 8024. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to prohibit the distribution of Federal funds to certain entities related to the People's Republic of China for certain public works projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. HUDSON (for himself, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H. Con. Res. 95. Concurrent resolution recognizing the historic significance of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the United States Army Special Forces and honoring the "Father of the Special Forces", Colonel Aaron Bank (United States Army, retired) of Mission Viejo, California, for his role in establishing the Army Special Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H. Res. 1162. A resolution expressing support for a whole child approach to education and recognizing the role of parents, educators, and community members in providing a whole child approach to education for each student; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BEYER:

H. Res. 1163. A resolution expressing the need for protecting and conserving at least 50 percent of the lands and oceans in the United States and encouraging diplomatic efforts to achieve this goal worldwide; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BIGGS (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CAREY, and Mr. HICE of Georgia):

H. Res. 1164. A resolution condemning Charles "Chuck" Schumer, Senator of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. DEAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COOPER, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Ms. LEE of California):

H. Res. 1165. A resolution declaring gun violence a public health crisis; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas (for himself, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. BRADY, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. McCAUL, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WILLIAMS of

Texas, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. PFLUGER, and Mr. FALLON):

H. Res. 1166. A resolution condemning the horrific attack in Uvalde, Texas, and expressing support and prayers for all those impacted by that tragedy; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. MOONEY, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. McCLAIN, Mr. MANN, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. GIBBS, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. CLINE, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. BUDD, Mr. ROSE, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. KELLER, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. ROY, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BABIN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. GUEST, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. LATURNER, and Ms. FOX):

H. Res. 1167. A resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1011) to implement equal protection under the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution for the right to life of each born and preborn human person; to the Committee on Rules.

By Ms. PLASKETT (for herself, Mr. WENSTRUP, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H. Res. 1168. A resolution reaffirming the economic partnership between the United States and the Caribbean nations and recognizing the need to strengthen trade and investment between the United States and the Caribbean nations, our "Third Border"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H. Res. 1169. A resolution requesting the President to transmit certain information to the House of Representatives relating to the proposed waiver of intellectual property commitments under the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 7993.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H.R. 7994.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the US Constitution.

By Mr. BURGESS:

H.R. 7995.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 7996.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN:

H.R. 7997.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the U.S. Constitution, which provide as follows:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; [. . .]—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. BANKS:

H.R. 7998.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mrs. BOEBERT:

H.R. 7999.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. BRADY:

H.R. 8000.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

United States Constitution Article 1 Section 8.

By Mr. BUCK:

H.R. 8001.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 8002.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK:

H.R. 8003.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 8004.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18:

[The Congress shall have Power . . .] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. DEFazio:

H.R. 8005.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and

proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress)

By Mr. FERGUSON:

H.R. 8006.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 (Necessary and Proper Clause)

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 8007.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 14, and 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. GARCIA of California:

H.R. 8008.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

By Mr. GROTHMAN:

H.R. 8009.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section VIII

By Mr. GUTHRIE:

H.R. 8010.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 8011.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution gives Congress the power to make laws that are necessary and proper to carry out its enumerated powers.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:

H.R. 8012.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

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By Ms. KUSTER:

H.R. 8013.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII: [The Congress shall have Power . . .] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. LATURNER:

H.R. 8014.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 which provides Congress the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. LEVIN of Michigan:

H.R. 8015.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 8016.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. PAPPAS:

H.R. 8017.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution states that "Congress shall have the authority to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 8018.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 8019.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:

H.R. 8020.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H.R. 8021.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. SMITH of Washington:

H.R. 8022.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 8023.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 8024.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 3 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 19: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 82: Mr. GREEN of Texas and Mr. ALLEN.

H.R. 130: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 194: Mr. BENTZ.

H.R. 475: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 623: Ms. ESHOO.

H.R. 645: Mr. CRENSHAW and Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 647: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 750: Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 911: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 1011: Ms. FOX.

H.R. 1179: Ms. SEWELL and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 1304: Mr. BOST.

H.R. 1381: Mr. STEUBE, Mr. ROSE, and Mr. HUIZENGA.

H.R. 1476: Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 1518: Mr. BENTZ and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington.

H.R. 1567: Ms. TENNEY, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. AMODEI.

H.R. 1579: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1587: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H.R. 1604: Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 1607: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.

H.R. 1639: Mr. MCKINLEY.

H.R. 1642: Mr. OBERNOLTE and Mr. BENTZ.

H.R. 1755: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 1946: Mr. OBERNOLTE.

H.R. 1956: Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 2050: Miss RICE of New York and Mr. STEIL.

H.R. 2166: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 2187: Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 2198: Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 2255: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 2447: Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H.R. 2638: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2773: Mr. GARBARINO, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. BUDD, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 3135: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 3173: Mr. NEWHOUSE, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 3183: Mr. McEACHIN and Mr. CRIST.

H.R. 3215: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 3259: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 3295: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 3440: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 3452: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 3541: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3558: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 3646: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 3671: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 3816: Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 3829: Mr. FITZGERALD.

H.R. 3897: Mr. WENSTRUP and Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas.

H.R. 3946: Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 3952: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.

H.R. 4022: Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 4136: Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 4193: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 4268: Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. GALLEGO.

H.R. 4436: Mr. SAN NICOLAS and Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 4450: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 4766: Mr. McEACHIN.

H.R. 4780: Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. LIEU, and Ms. TLAIB.

H.R. 4885: Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 5008: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 5056: Mr. VALADAO.

H.R. 5064: Ms. SALAZAR and Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 5338: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 5407: Mr. TAKANO.

H.R. 5508: Mr. THOMPSON of California and Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 5678: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 6020: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H.R. 6181: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 6232: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.

H.R. 6381: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 6415: Mr. BIGGS.

H.R. 6448: Mr. CUELLAR, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 6532: Mrs. HAYES and Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 6570: Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 6681: Mr. BOST.

H.R. 6712: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 6768: Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 6815: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 6860: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. BROWNLEY, Ms. STEVENS, and Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 6921: Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 6934: Mr. CORREA.

H.R. 6940: Mr. BANKS.

H.R. 7030: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.

H.R. 7109: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Mr. LAMBORN.

H.R. 7116: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS.

H.R. 7181: Mrs. SPARTZ.

H.R. 7194: Mr. LATURNER.

H.R. 7249: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 7255: Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 7260: Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 7290: Mr. CARBAJAL and Mr. MALINOWSKI.

H.R. 7301: Mr. STANTON.

H.R. 7361: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 7465: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 7477: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 7482: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 7486: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 7563: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 7598: Mrs. TRAHAN and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 7612: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 7644: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 7693: Mr. PANETTA.

H.R. 7705: Mr. PFLUGER.

H.R. 7769: Mr. SCHIFF.

H.R. 7792: Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 7799: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 7801: Ms. BONAMICI and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.

H.R. 7814: Mr. TAKANO, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. MENG, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. NORCROSS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. HIMES, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 7847: Ms. PORTER and Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 7851: Mr. CLYDE.

H.R. 7861: Ms. BONAMICI and Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 7877: Ms. DEAN, Ms. SEWELL, and Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 7884: Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 7890: Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana and Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 7892: Mr. VALADAO, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. ELLZEY, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Ms. HERRELL, and Mr. STEWART.

H.R. 7896: Mr. CARTER of Georgia.

H.R. 7901: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 7902: Mr. BABIN, Mr. GARCIA of California, and Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma.

H.R. 7909: Ms. GRANGER.

H.R. 7912: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 7931: Mr. ROSENDALE.

H.R. 7945: Mr. FOSTER and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 7963: Ms. MACE.

H.R. 7966: Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. GUEST, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. AMODEI, and Ms. MACE.

H.R. 7973: Mr. DUNN.

H.R. 7991: Mr. LAMALFA and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 7992: Mr. ESPAILLAT.

H.J. Res. 53: Ms. MATSUI, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Ms. CRAIG.

H.J. Res. 68: Mr. SOTO.

H.J. Res. 87: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. MOONEY, Ms. PINGREE, and Mr. CASTRO of Texas.

H. Res. 366: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H. Res. 551: Mr. MOONEY.

H. Res. 722: Mr. MOONEY.

H. Res. 777: Mr. MOONEY.

H. Res. 791: Mr. MOONEY.

H. Res. 939: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS and Ms. BROWNLEY.

H. Res. 986: Mr. MOONEY.

H. Res. 1036: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H. Res. 1077: Mr. BABIN.

H. Res. 1088: Mr. MOONEY.

H. Res. 1131: Mr. POSEY and Mr. BROOKS.

H. Res. 1148: Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS and Mr. CAREY.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

PT-120. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, relative to Resolution No. 100-22, urging the Biden Administration to expedite the processing of all eligible Special Immigrant Juvenile visas and to ensure the provision of employment documents for all abused, neglected, or abandoned children and youth; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS— ADDITIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The following Members added their names to the following discharge petitions:

Petition 13 by Mr. BANKS on H.R. 426: Mrs. Rodgers of Washington, Mr. Fallon, Mr. Joyce of Ohio, and Mr. Steil.

Petition 14 by Mr. MAST on House Resolution 1039: Mr. Rutherford.